THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 12. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CUBAN AMNESTY QUESTION.

The Trial of Dr. Lanahan

The Bishops' Communication.

The New Jersey Water Famine.

Mysterious Tragedy in Baltimore.

The Brooklyn Whisky War.

Two Thousand Troops Engaged.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CUBA.

The General Amnesty—Return of Cubans to be Permitted—The Election of King.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—The question of universal amnesty forms at present an undercurrent of interest and excitement here. As reported, so sweeping and general in its character is this amnesty to be, that all Cubans now in foreign countries will be permitted to return, and their property restored to them on giving in their allegiance to the Government; while those in the field will be pardoned without exception upon laying down their arms.

As unlikely as this may seem, there is much reason to believe that this is the intention. It is certain that Valmaseda is the only man living who can do this; but so great is his popularity among the Spaniards and confidence in his patriotism, they will quietly submit to anything he may determine. At the same time he is especially anxious to rid himself of the charges of cruelty preferred against him, and no better way to accomplish this could be undertaken.

On the 5th a meeting of the more prominent Spaniards was called at the Palace, and rumor was at once rife that it referred to the amnesty question. It turned out, however, to be for the purpose of discussing the stamp tax recently imposed, and which falls in the most inconvenient and onerous manner upon the merchants, and which at the same time imposes duties on officials which it is utterly impracticable for them to perform.

Valmaseda has forwarded the following despatch to the Colonial Minister, under date of the 3d:—

In the name of the royal people of the island, of all its corporations, of the army, navy, and volunteers, I request your Excellency to felicitate his Serene Highness the King, and tender him our respect and homage.

Three days of holiday were decreed here on account of the arrival in Madrid of the King, commencing on the 4th. Salutes were fired, and the houses and streets bedecked with bunting.

A letter from Cienfuegos states a deposit of arms and munitions of war has been found on an estate in that jurisdiction, and that the overseer of the place committed suicide in consequence. The owner, General Garcevau, is imprisoned, to answer to the charge of treason.

THE BOOK CONCERN TROUBLES.

The Communication from the Bishops at the Trial of Dr. Lanahan.

The following is the Bishops' communication in the Lanahan trial, now being held in New York, an abstract of which has been sent by telegraph:—

To the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—Dear Brothers:—In our relations to the Book Committee we desire to act on all questions with the utmost frankness and courtesy. Heretofore we have not been consulted by your body as to the questions involved in this investigation. Of this we do not complain, but it seems to us a point has now been reached when courtesy to the committee, as well as a due regard to our own responsibilities in the premises, require us to make the following statements:—

1. In meeting with the committee at their request to act concurrently with them in this investigation, we must not be understood as sharing in any sense, or to any extent, the responsibility of receiving or entertaining charges against an editor or agent, prepared or presented as these have been. Yet as these charges have been received or entertained by the committee, we consider it to be a duty to proceed with them in the investigation.

2. We cannot act as a concurrent authority in any investigation, except as to the *official* conduct of our editor or agent.

3. The agents and the editors, if travelling preachers, are amenable for their moral and ministerial conduct to the same ecclesiastical authority as are other ministers of the Church. They are members of annual conferences and are officially connected with quarterly conferences, and are thus placed under the jurisdiction of the presiding elder in the interval of the annual conference as bishops.

We cannot consider and give official decisions upon such matters as come properly under the jurisdiction of annual conferences when in session, or, if presiding elder, in the interval of said conference.

3. It has long been a rule in our judicial administration not to allow third parties to prefer charges of slander or of slanderous utterances, and this administration has never been excepted to by the General Conference. We must abide by this rule in this investigation, so far as we are concerned.

4. We do not judge it proper for us to consider the general fitness or unfitness for the office of any man appointed by the General Conference as editor or agent, unless the cause of such alleged unfitness has occurred since his election. As provided in the discipline, we may, in given contingencies, pass upon official conduct, but not upon general fitness for office, except as above.

E. S. JANES, M. SIMPSON,
S. SCOTT, E. R. AMES.

JERSEY'S WATER FAMINE.

Floodgate Breaks—The Works Entirely Stopped.

The Newark *Advertiser* of last evening says: The great pipe has been moved into position for raising. The men will work all night, if necessary, putting in guards, arranging ropes, &c. A layer of plank is being placed around the pipe around which the large rope that raises it is wound. One of the appliances to shift the rope along to the foot of the sheers was a huge cog passing through the entire length and fastened with a large timber. To the other end was attached a rope which was worked with a crab. The whole force go heart and soul into the work, and every man seems to take a pride in the enterprise. Their united movements are regular as the workings of a vast machine.

This morning at 11 o'clock a floodgate broke, by means of which the engines at the Water Works at Belleville have been enabled to throw considerable quantities of water into the reservoir. In consequence of this accident the works have entirely stopped. Now the water famine in Jersey City is complete, and great excitement prevails.

THE SAN DOMINGO EXPEDITION.

The Frigate Tennessee to Sail from New York Direct to San Domingo on Monday Next.

Contrary to expectations the frigate Tennessee was not ready yesterday to leave the New York Navy Yard, to proceed to an anchorage off the Battery to take on board her powder. In the afternoon, however, an official board of officers inspected the frigate throughout, and pronounced her in every way properly fitted out and equipped for sea. The engines of the ship have been tried at the dock, and found to work smoothly and satisfactorily, considering everything.

With eight boilers under a full pressure of steam, it is expected that the engines can be made to work up to thirty revolutions a minute, which ought to give a speed to the ship, under favorable circumstances, of from eight to nine knots an hour. Under sail and steam the ship is expected to perform wonders, or at least to knock off twelve to fourteen knots an hour. It will require six to eight days for the Tennessee to sail from New York to Samana bay, under favorable circumstances.

The proposed visit of the ship to Hampton Roads has been relinquished, in consequence of the loss of time involved in a trip out of a direct course to San Domingo. As now contemplated, the ship will sail with the commissioners on Monday next, and will make a straight wake for the island. The commissioners are expected from Washington on Sunday morning, and will be on board the Tennessee before two o'clock in the afternoon, ready to pack their baggage away before the ship feels the heavy swells of the Atlantic.

A swarm of civilians are to accompany the Commission in various capacities, and many of them will be obliged to essay the perilous feat of lodging in a swinging hammock.

THE BROOKLYN WHISKY RAID.

Violence of the Mob—The Streets Cleared by Troops—Important Seizures.

The New York *Post* of last evening says:—

At 7 o'clock this morning the raid upon the illicit whisky stills in Brooklyn, which was interrupted by the darkness of last evening, was resumed with the same precautions and the aid of the military.

About 1400 soldiers, including the 8th Infantry, an artillery corps, a body of sappers and miners, detachments of marines, and other troops, were under arms.

An unanticipated and important discovery was made made in John street, between Jay and Pearl streets. In a large open yard were two newly-erected sheds of considerable size. When opened nothing suspicious was visible, but the nasal organs of the revenue officers at once detected a strong odor of "mash." Sappers and miners were at once set to work, and with vigorous blows begun to tear up the flooring, which was well laid and substantial. When the first planks were raised, a volume of steam, of pungent odor, rushed through the aperture, and it was plain that an important seizure was about to be made. Just as the excitement was at its height a shower of stones fell among the lookers-on, and before the work was proceeded with a detachment of troops were ordered to clear the adjacent streets, and to occupy the housetops surrounding the yard.

These orders were obeyed, and the sappers again set to work. In a very few minutes the flooring of both sheds was demolished, and fifteen huge vats full of mash were exposed. As the liquid was hot, it was certain that the still could not be far off, and a careful search was at once made. In the adjoining house a still, yet hot and wet inside, was found. But here a slight difficulty occurred. The owner of the still defied the officers to sieze it, claiming that he had bought it at auction about a week ago, and that they had no evidence to prove that it had been used illegally, as it was not on the same premises with the mash.

Although neither General Jourdan, nor his associates, doubted that the still had been used in making the liquid that was then pouring into the gutters through the hose of a fire-engine, it was left unmolested. The total value of the mash, still, and shed seized in John street is estimated at $10,000.

The sheds and tubs were torn to pieces, and the serviceable planking removed to the Navy Yard.

In the meantime, it was ascertained that a number of suspicious barrels had been found at the foot of Gold street, and, on examination, they proved to be full of "mash," which had doubtless been collected from some of the vats which were not thoroughly pumped out last night. The barrels had been artfully placed near some sugar refineries, and they were at first thought to contain molasses. The bungs were knocked out and the liquor allowed to escape to the river.

It was remarked to-day by a gentleman experienced in these matters that illicit distilleries as a rule were constructed in such a manner that the contents of the vats can be emptied at a moment's notice into the nearest sewer. The Brooklyn distillers, however, are unable to do this, as their vats are deeply sunk into the earth, in order to render detection more difficult and to give more trouble to the revenue officers.

THE TRI-LINGUAL AGAIN.

Another Fechterian Faux Pas—He Refuses to Act if Mr. Wallack is Allowed in the Theatre.

Under the heading "An Unmitigated Outrage by Charles Fechter," the Boston *Traveller* of last evening has the following editorial article:—

Some weeks ago we endeavored, until we could no longer help it, to keep all reference to the quarrels at the Globe Theatre out of the columns of the *Traveller*, and when sent for by Mr. Fechter on the afternoon of the 14th of December last, and requested to publish his statement of the troubles in this paper, we begged him to keep out of print, on the ground that a newspaper quarrel would only redound to his injury and standing in the community; but, with an unyielding obstinacy entirely characteristic of the man, he refused to listen to reason, and so went before the public.

We had hoped that, for his own sake, after this Mr. Fechter would have kept himself within bounds, and, by acting the part of a gentleman, would at least have assumed a virtue which it would appear he is not really possessed of. For the past week he has thrown a series of petty annoyances in the way of the proprietor of the theatre, all tending to impair his efforts to inaugurate the new management of Monday evening next, and in this respect has shown a petty rancorous and jealousy unworthy of a man who makes his boasts that all he does is for the interest of art and the elevation of his brother artists.

These annoyances culminated this morning by Mr. Fechter, acting as we suppose under his presumed privileges as "sole manager," refusing the use of the stage for a rehearsal of *As You Like It*, threatening that if the stage was used for such a purpose he would not act to-night, and this refusal of the stage was made at a time when the stage was not needed for any other purpose, when there were no rehearsals of any of Mr. Fechter's pieces, and when the use of the stage would in no way interfere with any of the arrangements of the "sole manager." This action on the part of Mr. Fechter is as contemptuous as it is unmanly and uncalled for, and takes its rise in a jealousy against Mr. James W. Wallack. Mr. Fechter has declared that Mr. Wallack shall not set foot on the stage during his management, and, in return for all the kindness shown him by Mr. Cheney, he attempts to hamper him in his endeavors to serve the public, and actually prevents Mr. Cheney from controlling his own property in his own way. Mr. Fechter has taken a step in which he can be in no way justified, and we believe if this insult—for it can be nothing less—to the entire community had been known before 12 o'clock to-day, there could have been found at the Music Hall no person insane enough to have paid seventy-five dollars premium for tickets to the Fechter testimonial to-morrow night.

Mr. Fechter has no right to throw an obstacle in the way of artists in the performance of their duty to the public, and for his action in this matter he is entitled only to the hearty contempt of the entire community. Happily for the best interests of the dramatic art in Boston, the Globe Theatre will continue to flourish when the memory of Mr. Charles Fechter will have passed from men's minds.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BATTLE OF LE MANS.

Advices from the Pacific

Railways in the West.

The Legislature of Nevada.

The Albany Express Robbery.

FROM EUROPE.

The Battle of Le Mans—Despatch from the Duke of Mecklenburg.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs to his wife from Montfort, Department of Sarthe, on the 12th, "That after a severe engagement at St. Corneille we reached the river near Savigne-l'Evêque, seven miles northeast from Le Mans, with small loss. We have taken 1000 prisoners."

Yesterday's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 13—1:30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central 109¾, ex-dividend.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—1:30 P. M.—The stock of cotton in port is 545,000, of which 234,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 950,000 bales, of which 63,000 bales were American.

The receipts of Wheat for three days have been 30,000 quarters, all American. Corn is quoted at 32s. 6d. New York easier. Lard, 59s.

LONDON, Jan. 13—P. M.—Sugar to arrive is buoyant at 31s.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Railway Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13. — The California Pacific Railroad Company, the line of which commences at Vallego, in Salano county, twenty-eight miles N. N. E. of San Francisco, and runs northward, has just elected the strongest board of directors ever chosen on the Pacific slope, consisting of Ed. H. Green, of London; Julius May and Rodolph Sulzback, of Frankfort; M. K. Jessup, of New York; Colonel John P. Jackson, Eugene L. Sullivan, F. E. Atherton, John Parrot, and Milton S. Latham, of San Francisco. The company declares its intention to push the work on the main line and all its branches. Furthermore, also declares a determination not to sell out or to be absorbed in any rival organization. The financial condition of the company is unexceptionably good, and its business prospects satisfactory. The company designs to make extensive improvements in Vallego.

The Case of Sheriff Jackson.

In the case of Jackson, Sheriff of Trinity county, California, indicted for a violation of the constitutional amendments in collecting miners' tax of the Chinese, Judges Hoffman and Sawyer in the United States Circuit Court today sustained the demurrer to the indictment as a defection in the form, and discharged the defendant. A new indictment will be prepared.

The Ship Young America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The consignees of the ship Young America, which arrived from New York on the 9th, have been required to sign a general average bond, and to deposit ten per cent., the ship having been obliged to throw overboard part of her cargo while in distress.

Weather in California.

Fine rains have prevailed recently from San Diego to Sacramento.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Express Robbery—The Suspected Assassin.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—On Thursday last, Filkins, the man suspected of having committed the express robbery and attempted murder, was seen. He read the descriptions of himself, and went to a barber-shop, where he had his whiskers shaved off of his chin, leaving side whiskers on. At that time he wore a striped flannel shirt, with a large button in the bosom. His inner coat was dark or speckled, vest dark brown, pants brown, overcoat long and dark. He had on overshoes which buckled at the top, and a dark cap. He said he was just from China.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The shipment of specie to-day amounts to $37,600.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Utah Railway Enterprise.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 13.—The *News* says that preliminary steps and the requisite amount of stock were taken to-day for the construction of a line of railroad from this city to Payson, Utah county. The enterprise is in the hands of responsible men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The German Societies' Masquerade.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The committee on the proposed masquerade in connection with the celebration of the 20th and 21st of February have addressed letters of invitation to all the Arion societies and to a number of fantastic social organizations to participate in the proceedings.

FROM THE WEST.

Nevada Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Bills have been introduced in the Nevada Legislature to legalize gift concerts for charitable purposes, to provide for taxing the Central Pacific Railroad lands, and to disincorporate the cities of Hamilton, Virginia, and Gold Hill.

ACCIDENT IN JERSEY CITY.

A Horse Car Demolished by an Erie Railway Train.

Last night at about half-past seven o'clock, a collision occurred at the Grove street crossing of the Erie Railway, which resulted seriously. An Erie Railway train stood on the track. It was uncoupled so as to admit of the passage of a horse car on its way from Hoboken to Jersey City. Before the car got out of the way of the train the engineer backed down his train that it might not be coupled again. The horse car was thrown several feet to one side of the track and much damaged. There were ten passengers in the car, but they all miraculously escaped without serious injury. The blame lies with the engineer of the Erie train, and orders have gone forth dismissing him.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, last evening.*

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Battle of Le Mans.

Full and Graphic Details

End of the Army of the Loire.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Illinois Senatorship

Gen. Logan's Election Foreshadowed

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Battle of Le Mans—Full and Graphic Particulars.

LE MANS, Jan. 10—Midnight.—(Special to the New York *Telegram*.)—The Army of the Loire, the hope of France, has been defeated in a bloody battle within seven miles of the city. The report of cannon was heard in the city all day. The entire population of Le Mans crowded the housetops and suburbs of the city and all thoroughfares, and the progress of the fight was anxiously watched.

Although the people are accustomed to the roar of cannon, there never was seen such excitement. At 8 o'clock in the morning the right wing of the French army, which was on the east of Le Mans, weresuddenly attacked by the vanguard, of Prussians which emerged from the woods on the extreme right of the French.

Upon the alarm being given the advance of the French infantry wheeled into line of battle, the artillery pushing forward through intervals made in several ranks. The cavalry took positions upon the right and left wings. A more perfect line of battle could not have been formed by the finest army.

The artillery were well supplied with ammunition and the infantry with one hundred rounds per man. The supply trains were conveniently posted, and real bloody work began. The battle-field was a valley. The two armies occupied heights opposite each other. The French line was semi-circular, and extended twelve miles, overlooking the valley, which was covered with twelve inches of snow. On the opposite heights the Prussians held almost a similar position.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the Prussians began a furious cannonade from the woods, near the extreme left, flanked by an immense force of cavalry, the wood concealing their position, when the troops were massed with the evident intention of turning Chanzy's position. The artillery fire continued on both sides until the ammunition of the Prussian artillery was almost exhausted, when the Prussians became furious and gave the order for the advance of the infantry.

The French advanced with equal rapidity along the whole line to meet the Germans in a fair hand to hand musketry fight. The Germans were cool and collected; the French impetuous and behaving bravely, but near noon the Mobiles began to waver, and the French, no longer able to hold their position, began to retreat.

Meanwhile the dead and wounded strewed the ground, and the fields were red with blood. The carnage was fearful, fifteen thousand French having fallen before 5 o'clock, when the whole French army was in full retreat.

The number of troops engaged on each side numbered sixty thousand.

General Chanzy is reported sick, but he is still in command, and it is expected another battle will occur to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Appropriation Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House is in session to-day for the purpose of finishing the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill. Mr. Dawes states that it will require nearly all the time of the session, from now until the 4th of March, to get the appropriation bills through. He says he is determined to give them careful consideration, and to keep all jobs out of them.

The Georgia Senators.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is in session on the case of the Georgia Senators. It is the intention of Mr. Trumbull, chairman of the committee, to try and finish the hearing in the case. All the candidates from Georgia claiming seats are in the Senate to-day, so that he can report to the Senate next week.

Territorial Affairs.

General Cullom made an effort to-day to get the permission of the House to set apart some day for the report from the Committee on Territories, so that he might be able to report enabling acts for Colorado and New Mexico, and also a bill making additional legislation for Utah.

In the case of

Rear-Admiral Rowan,

nominated to be Vice-Admiral, it is the intention of some Senators to call for the correspondence which passed between the Navy Department and the Admiral in the first year of the Rebellion. It is said that this correspondence is damaging to the character of that officer.

General Logan as Good as Elected Senator.

General Cullom, of Illinois, received a despatch this morning stating that General Logan had received ninety-eight votes in the Republican legislative caucus of Illinois against thirty for all other candidates. This insures his election as United States Senator to succeed Yates.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—Cotton dull, and held firmly at yesterday's prices. Flour active and unchanged; Howard street superfine, $5@5 50; do. extra, $6@6 75; do. family, $7@8 50; city mills superfine, $5@5 25; do. extra, $5 50@7 75; do. family, $8@10 50; Western superfine, $5@5 37½; do. extra, $5@6 75; do. family, $6 75@7 50. Wheat firm; choice white, $1 75@1 85; fair to prime, $1 45@1 70; prime to choice red, $1 70@1 80; fair to good, $1 40@1 60; common, $1 30@1 35; Pennsylvania, $1 45@1 47. Corn dull; white, 82@83c.; yellow, 76. Oats, 56@55c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky 1 91@91½c.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Rogers Murderer Discovered.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A convict in the Auburn State Prison has made a full confession that he is guilty of the Rogers murder.

The Great Bankruptcy Case.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—In the bankruptcy case of James Alden vs. The Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad Company, heard before Judge Blatchford this morning, the counsel for the corporation moved the dismissal of the petition, on the ground of want of jurisdiction of the court. The petition of Seth Adams, of Newtown, Massachusetts, to be admitted to appear and defend, on the ground of bankruptcy proceedings by him against said corporation, now pending in the District Court of Massachusetts, was filed, and the case postponed for a week.

Railway Accident.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The train on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey on entering the depot at Jersey City to-day ran violently against a bumper, and many standing passengers were prostrated. Mr. Wyld, book-keeper in Exchange Place, was badly injured in the spine.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Educational Bill.

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—The Education bill now before the Ontario Assembly is a most comprehensive measure. The chief changes are that all schools be free and attendance compulsory. It is also proposed to introduce into the schools a course of study on natural history, chemistry, and agriculture, and to establish industrial schools.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Cotton buoyant and in good demand; sales 3000 bales at 15¾c. Flour quiet but firm; sales of 10,000 bbls. State at $5 50@6 70; Ohio at $6 20@6 60; Western at $5 50@7. Wheat quiet but firm. Corn firmer. Sales of new mixed Western at 80c. Oats dull; sales of 19,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 59@62c. Beef steady. Pork quiet; new mess, $21; old, $19 50. Lard very firm; steam, 11¾@12¾c.; kettle, 12¾c. Whisky firm at 92c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@7 per cent. Gold, 110¾@110¾. 5-20s of 1862, coupon, 109¾; do. 1864, do., 109; do. 1865, do. 109; do. 1865, new, 107¾; do. 1867, 108¾; do. 1868, 108¾; 10-40s, 107¾; Virginia 6s, new, 61¾; Missouri 6s, 93¾; Canton Co., 68; Cumberland preferred, 26; New York Central and Hudson River, 93¾; Erie, 21¾; Reading, 98¾; Adams Express, 66; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 138¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 105¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 46½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Admitted.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew and Williams.

Upon motion of Furman Sheppard, Esq., Messrs. Charles Howson and Thomas J. Grier were this morning admitted as practising attorneys of this court.

After hearing a few miscellaneous motions the court went into consultation.

Criminal Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Lazarus Leary, a bootblack, was tried upon the charge of stealing records from the Supreme Court office. It was testified that an entrance was one afternoon made into the vault beneath the Register's office, where the records are kept, and Leary was seen standing a short distance off concealing a corkscrew with his foot. Upon examination it was found that a number of old records had been stolen away. There was nothing to prove legally that the prisoner was concerned with the theft, and therefore he was acquitted. It is believed that these boys found a ready market for these records in the shops of junk and waste dealers, who buy them as old paper; and the main object of this prosecution was to discover who these dealers were—which object, however, failed.

Michael Dowling, alias "Noodles," was put on trial charged with assault and battery upon John A. Neff. It was alleged that Mr. Neff was at one of the polls during the recent Senatorial election as a special Deputy United States Marshal, and arrested William Dowling, the prisoner's brother, for attempting to vote fraudulently. Just as he had taken him into custody the prisoner and another man took hold of him and tried to prevent him [illegible] William to the station house. At the close of our report the case was still on trial.

The South Street Bridge Difficulty.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

A hearing upon habeas corpus was had this morning in the case of Contractor Murphy, who has charge of the erection of the South street bridge. When Mr. Murphy began an excavation on the bank of the river at the foot of a pier of the Junction Railroad bridge, the railroad company compelled him to withdraw from the ground, and when he attempted to resume the work they arrested him and had him bound over to keep the peace. He now asks the Court to discharge him, and argued that this bridge was a State work, and he, as contractor for the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, is the agent of the State, and therefore he is bound by command of the Commonwealth to enter upon the ground in question and complete the work. On behalf of the railway it was contended that when the State granted them their franchise it parted with the property in their ground, and therefore could not authorize its use for another purpose.

The Judge said the only question before him was whether he should preserve the public peace while the parties settled their differences before the proper tribunal, and this he would resolve affirmatively by requiring Mr. Murphy to give security in $1000 to keep the peace for the period of one year.

Forfeited Bail.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. F. L. Williams was upon the list to-day, and as usual not answered by counsel. This is a matter growing out of the shooting of the late Arthur Curran on the 14th of February, 1869, by the wealthy sugar refiner Ficken, who gave bail in $12,500 for his appearance for trial and then fled to Europe. The bail was forfeited, and an execution was issued against the property of Mr. Williams, who was Ficken's partner. The execution was stayed by Messrs. Mann and Cassidy, who on November 21 last took a rule to show cause why the forfeiture should not be remitted.

The rule has been on the list ever since, delaying the execution, and the counsel representing it have never taken any move upon it. The case was an outrageous one, creating great public indignation at the time, and one in which the community think the law should be enforced.

Acting upon the suggestion we made yesterday, Mr. Sheppard asked the court to put this case, with all other cases of bail, upon next Saturday's list, when he will insist upon its being finally disposed of.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 396, being a increase of 46 over those of last week, and a decrease of 17 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these 162 were adults; 134 were minors; 201 were born in the United States; 70 were foreigners; 17 were people of color; and 11 were from the country. Of this number 51 died of consumption of the lungs; 13 of disease of the heart; 7 of marasmus; 9 of old age; 8 of typhoid fever; 20 of convulsions; 28 of inflammation of the lungs; 7 of scarlet fever; 3 of congestion of the brain; and 10 of debility.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	11	Seventeenth	13
Second	12	Eighteenth	3
Third	8	Nineteenth	25
Fourth	18	Twentieth	28
Fifth	9	Twenty-first	9
Sixth	4	Twenty-second	9
Seventh	9	Twenty-third	7
Eighth	5	Twenty-fourth	7
Ninth	5	Twenty-fifth	8
Tenth	7	Twenty-sixth	21
Eleventh	6	Twenty-seventh	7
Twelfth	5	Twenty-eighth	3
Thirteenth	11	Unknown	11
Fourteenth	8		
Fifteenth	19	Total	396
Sixteenth	9		

OBITUARY.

Sudden Death of Dr. William P. Cunnington.

This morning Dr. William P. Cunnington, prominent as a musician in our city, was found dead in his bed at his residence, No. 1019 Fitzwater street. The deceased had attained his sixty-eighth year. In early life he studied the science of medicine, but having a greater aptitude for that of music, took it up and attained a high reputation for his skill as an instrumentallst. For more than twenty years he was connected with the orchestra of the Walnut Street Theatre, being for the greater portion of this time its leader.

To our amusement-goers he was well known. To his celebrity acquired through services in the leadership of many orchestras of this city, he added a great deal when he assumed the directorship of the musical entertainments given at Fairmount Park, with the establishment of which he was from the first identified. Mr. Cunnington arranged the instrumentation for Balfe's *Bohemian Girl*, when it was first produced in this country by the Seguin troupe. He also wrote the music for the prologue of Balfe's *Enchantress*, which was performed by the Richings company, and also arranged the instrumentation for a considerable portion of the main body of the work. He composed the music for the very popular song, "Trust to Luck."

Mr. Cunnington was born and educated in England, where he married. He came here some thirty-five years ago, and took up his residence in Richmond, where he commenced the practice of medicine. Within a year from his coming over he moved to this city, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He gave up the practice within a year of his graduation, and adopted, as we have said, the musical profession. He was generally empowered by managers of operas with the selection of orchestras. Of late he has been in very feeble health. His death will cause keen regret to a great number of our citizens.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871.

The local money market continues substantially the same in its leading features. There is an abundant supply of loanable funds. Stock loans on collaterals are still in active request at 5½@6½ per cent., the lower figure being limited to large operations and Government securities. Both at the banks and outside choice business paper is in demand at 6@8 per cent., but the offerings are very light even for this dull term.

Government bonds are in active request and strong, prices of the old bonds showing a further advance. The prospect of an early peace in Europe tends to strengthen the market and to weaken gold.

Reading Railroad was active and sold largely, opening at 49¼, and falling to 49; Pennsylvania was taken at 62@62½; Camden and Amboy at 120@120½; and Lehigh Valley at 59¾. Lehigh Navigation sold at 33¾@33¾, and Empire Transportation at 57. The balance of the list was active but unsettled.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s, 2 ss	105	44 sh Read	49¼
$17500 City 6s, N	100¾	300 do	49 31
$200 do	100¾	100 do	49¼
$2000 do. prior to '63	101¾	400 do	49 31
$2000 do. prior to '62	102	100 do	49¾
10 do	101¾	31 do	49¾
$200 do. prior to '62	101¾	200 do	49¾
$500 C & A m 6s, '89	95	200 do	49 3-16
$3000 Pa 1 m 6s	100¾	400 do	49 3-16
$1000 Phila & Erie	87¾	100 do	49
$1000 Leh 6s, 84	83¾	100 do	49 3-16
70 sh Penna RR	62¾	700 do	49¼
5 do	62¼	400 do	49 1-16
63 do	62¼	100 do	49 1-16
100 do	62	2000 do	49
200 sh Leh N	33¾	400 do	49
360 do	33¾	300 do	49 1-16
100 sh Cam & A	120¾	100 do	49
55 do	120¾	100 do	49 1-16
20 sh Empire Tr	57	200 do	49
7 sh Leh Val	59¾	20 do	49¼
17 do	59¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	91¾	300 sh Read	49
$1000 C & A m 6s, 89	96	100 do	49 1-16
$500 City 6s, New	100¾	1300 do	49
$300 do	100¾	200 do	49
$3000 Leh V R bds		500 do	49¼
reg	96	100 do	49¼
300 sh Leh Nav	33¾	200 do	49 1-16
100 do	33¾	100 do	49¼
100 do	33¾	100 do	49¼
12 sh Elmira Pf	39¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$7000 Pa & N Y C 7s	91¾	100 sh Read R	49¼
$100 City 6s, prior		400 do	49
to '62	101¾	100 do	49
16 sh Leh V R	59¾	100 do	49 1-16
100 sh Leh Nav	33¾	200 do	49¼
4 sh Penna R	62	31 sh Minehill	58
7 do	62	100 sh O C & A R	46¾
4 sh Lit Sch R	43¾	4 sh Norristn R	79

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@111; 5-20s of 1862, 109¾@109¾; do. 1864, 109@109¾; do. 1865, 109@109¾; do. July, 1865, 107¾@108; do., July, 1867, 108¼@108¾; do. July, 1868, 108¾@108¾; 10-40s, 107¼@107¾. Gold, 110¾@111.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	110¾	11·10 A. M	110¾
10·25 "	110¾	11·38 "	110¾
10·44 "	110¾	11·43 "	110¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14.—Seeds—Cloverseed is less active. Small sales at 10¾@11c. ₱ pound. Timothy is scarce and firm; we quote at $4. Flaxseed ranges from $2 to 2·10.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26@30 ₱ ton.

The Flour market is firm, but there is no degree of activity, the inquiry being confined to the wants of the local trade. Sales of 1400 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5 37½; spring wheat extra family at $6 50@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. $6 87½@7·25; and fancy brands at $7·50@8. Rye Flour commands $7 25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat market is firm, the demand fair; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·42@1 45; Ohio at $1 55; Indian do. at $1·55@1·57; and amber at $1 62@1 68. Rye sells at 95 cents. Corn is in good request; net sales of 6500 bushels Western mixed at 71@74c.; and yellow at 75@75c. Oats are in fair demand, and 2000 bushels Western sold at 57@58c. Barley is looking up.

Whisky—The demand is light. Sales of 100 Western iron bound barrels at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Arrived, steamship France, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 14.—The pilot-boat Pleasonton reports passed in for Baltimore, brig Mary E. Rowland, from Rio Janeiro.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 14

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....50 | 11 A. M.....54 | 2 P. M.....57

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Nor. bark Sylvia, Olsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig S. & W. Welch, Watson, 56 days fm Palermo, with fruit to Isaac Jean & Co.—vessel to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr S. R. Davis, Hatch, from Provincetown, with fish to A. S. Hughes.

Schr Ring Dove, Swain, from Dennis, Mass., with merchandise.

Schr E. Nickerson, Crowell, fm Boston, with mdse.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, hence for New Orleans, sailed from Havana 5 P. M. 12th inst.

Brig Arthur Eggleston, from Gorse for Boston, was spoken 12th inst., off Shinnecock Light, L. I.—reported by steamer Saxon, at this port.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE AMAZONS AT THE CAPITOL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The assemblage of vocal and argumentative women at present bewildering the Judiciary Committee of the lower House at Washington is evidently making the best use of its opportunities. The Senate committee declines to listen to the ladies, so they wisely determine that the auditors whom they have secured shall get enough of them. They probably do not expect to achieve any distinct result. In fact, at the close of the session, their situation will doubtless be similar to that of the grazier who drove his refractory bull to market, the animal breaking into every cornfield and upsetting every beehive on the way; after roaring and pawing around the market all day without finding a purchaser, he was at last reluctantly driven home by his owner, repeating on the way the picturesque but tedious exploits of the morning. When at last, after infinite labor, the brute was safely returned to the stall from which he had been led forth in the morning, his owner thoughtfully and with considerable cheerfulness observed:—"Well, I had a good drive out of the bull anyhow." It is likely that at the expiration of the session the ladies will solace themselves with similar congratulations in respect to Congress. They will have accomplished nothing, but will have harried and fatigued the legislators as effectually as the grazier did his bull.

Of course this is to be regretted; but what are we to do about it? Our stupid and narrow-minded legislators will persist in thinking that the fisheries dispute, the San Domingo imbroglio, the settlement of the Alabama claims, the restoration of wholesome and friendly relations with the South, the national indebtedness, and so on, are subjects of more urgent consequence than those which Mrs. Victoria Woodhull so eloquently advances. Whether she shall be entitled to run for President, and whether Miss Susan B. Anthony shall be entitled to vote for her, are, we confess, matters of the deepest concern; but it is difficult to get your average member of Congress to think so. Confronted with actual and positive women, not merely the documentary and recorded shadows thereof, such as petitions, resolutions, affirmations, and the like, he is apt to make a present show of concession, even of conviction, and to promise all sorts of aid and comfort to his besiegers. But, alas, he generally backs out as soon as they are gone, and the wizard spell of their voices and the compelling enchantment of their eyes are withdrawn from him. Possibly it will be so with Mr. Cook and Judge Loughridge, and even with the fiery and determined Butler, upon whom, in full conclave, Mrs. Woodhull emptied her ethical and expostulatory urn.

But whether they succeed or fail, their attitude is alike courageous and interesting. It is no joke to beard the Judiciary Committee in its den, and, in presence of so many learned doctors, enter upon a new exegesis of the Constitution. We see no reason why Mrs. Woodhull should not, so far as intrinsic courage is concerned, be placed upon a level with Joan of Arc or the Maid of Saragossa. It is really a feather in her cap that the Senate Committee declined to trust itself in her declamatory presence. However fortified in their present convictions, that venerable and learned body could have no assurance that at the first wooing accents of her voice, the structure of their faith, however solidly buttressed with biblical citation and contemporary prejudice, would not topple over like the walls of Jericho before the persuasive quaver of the ram's horns. They would have been like so many Samsons before the fair and fluent Philistine, and she would have bound them one and all with her logical withes. They have escaped that destiny by declining to confront the enemy and immuring themselves within the walls of their official Troy. If the House committee had set a similar example, it is difficult to conjecture what the women would have done and to whom they would have intoned their plaints. They couldn't have gone direct to the President, as he is known to cling to the old-fashioned notion that women ought to stay at home and mind their business. Boutwell couldn't have given them any comfort, unless, perhaps, he had assigned them all to situations in the Treasury Department—and among the remaining Secretaries and other high dignitaries of the Capitol we can think of none to whom in such an event they could have advantageously presented themselves. Now, if they had gone all that distance and found nobody to listen to them it would have been in every particular a circumstance of misery, and we are therefore moved to suggest the appointment of a joint committee of both houses to be in perpetual session, whose special function it shall be to hold interviews with wandering squads of women who with supplicatory, denunciatory, or argumentative intent may chance to visit the Capitol. If anybody deems this suggestion irrelevant or needless, we invoke his attention to the fact that any of the present committees can at will decline such interviews and send the wandering and reformatory ladies home again without giving them a chance to unburden themselves of their grievances. This will never do. Let us make it somebody's business to listen patiently to all the feminine "whereases" and "resolves." We always give them a faithful hearing, and any quantity of good advice. Why should Congress be less mindful of its duties and obligations?

A VILLAGE POPULATION IN ONE HOUSE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Gotham court, which comprises the immense pile known as Nos. 36 and 38 Cherry street, is one of the institutions of New York. With the exception of some of our penal establishments, it is the most populous dwelling in the State. It has had as many as 260 families, consisting of 1218 people, packed into it at one time. When it is remembered that there is many a flourishing village which does not contain 1200 inhabitants, nor even half that number, the reader may get some notion of what Gotham court is when in the full cram of its plethoric horrors. But whatever idea a reader may get of the density of the population of this gigantic tenement-house, he can get no adequate notion of its actual condition except by the application thereto of his own organs of sight and smell.

Gotham court is in the Fourth ward, and within a stone's throw of the spot, at the head of Cherry street, where General Washington at one time lived when he resided in this city. It is to be hoped that the General's ghost is never compelled to revisit his former metropolitan residence. An "Old Virginia walk-around" in that vicinity would be an unsavory excursion in these days for General Washington's ghost or any other man's.

Gotham Court is 234 feet long, 34 feet wide, and five stories high. It is divided by a centre wall, from end to end and bottom to top, into two back-to-back ranges of dwellings. Every floor, in each range, is divided into sets of apartments of two rooms each, one of which is called a living room and the other a bedroom. The living room is 14 feet by 9 in extent, and the bedroom is 14 feet by 8. On the south side of the building there is an alley seven feet wide, which is not a pleasant promenade in the dog-days, nor at any other season of the year.

If this huge structure were the only tenement house in the Fourth ward, it would be less intolerable; but the truth is, there are over three hundred and fifty others, containing a total tenement-house population of 12,221 within that circumscribed area. The result is such a state of degradation, filth, vice, disease, wretchedness, suffering, and woe as it is impossible to describe. The children are eaten alive by marasmus and devoured by what has come to be named "the tenement-house rot." The owners of the houses cannot help this state of things, nor can the tenants themselves help it. As the Sanitary Superintendent says in his reports to the Board of Health, "Given this overcrowding of population, and the results are sure to follow. They may be somewhat mitigated; but so long as the overcrowding is permitted, they cannot be eradicated."

The Sanitary Superintendent is right. It is the overcrowding that does the mischief and works all this evil; and the problem is, How shall this overcrowding, this tenement-house packing, be got rid of? So long as the poor laboring people, the mechanics and daily toilers of all kinds, who have to earn their living below Chambers street, are prevented by A. T. Stewart and his confederates among the politicians from getting quickly and cheaply from their places of work to homes in the suburbs, this tenement-house packing cannot be got rid of; but it will, on the contrary, grow worse and worse all the time. We must have steam communication and cheap fares from one end of the island to the other, and out into the country, before this abominable state of things can be overthrown. How long will the people allow A. T. Stewart and his political confederates thus to shut them up within jail limits, and compel them to sacrifice their health and lives in tenement houses?

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The way in which some of Senator Schurz's arguments against the annexation of San Domingo were met in the Senate by Senator Wilson and others gives indications of a spirit which we trust will not preside over the inquiries of the commission. Mr. Schurz argues that the inhabitants of tropical countries are not capable either of conducting an orderly and free government, or of engaging in energetic and prosperous industry. Now, he may be wrong in this; it is an assertion which the Romans might have used against the inhabitants of Northern Europe, and which, had all traces of the Roman Empire perished in the Dark Ages, the inhabitants of Northern Europe might now make of the inhabitants of Southern Europe.

It is, of course, always dangerous to lay down any proposition about the absolute and perpetual capacity or incapacity of any race or people. There was in the ninth century a petition in the litany used in the churches of Northern Italy—"From the darts of the Hungarians, good Lord, deliver us!" and if anybody had uttered to those who used it the prediction that those thieving, murdering savages would eventually have become one of the most sensible and successful sets of politicians in the civilized world, he would have been well laughed at. Illustrations of this kind might easily be multiplied.

Nevertheless, the longer the period during which people have failed to do a thing, the more reason is there for believing that they cannot do it, and the safer is it to assert that they will not do it; and certainly there could not be a safer assertion of the kind made than that the inhabitants of tropical countries will never succeed either in politics or industry. We know them since the very dawn of history, and they never have succeeded in all that time in achieving eminence either as producers or politicians. We know, too, that as a matter of fact, the effects of the tropical climate on the human frame are very debilitating and enervating. Different races suffer from them in different degrees—the Caucasian most of all, and the negro least—but all suffer. The great industrial regions of the world, those of Asia, as well as those of Europe and America, lie, and have always lain, outside the tropics; and the successful Governments of the world have always been found outside the tropics. Is that reasoning as we usually reason, and have to reason, in politics? He is not to be considered a rash or bad man who says that if we annex San Domingo the Dominicans will say:—"Give as much help in the work of government as in the work of production;" and it would be very unfortunate for them and for us if the Commission went to San Domingo under the influence of very high-flown *a priori* notions as to the capacity of all mankind for self-government.

Senator Wilson says that if the inhabitants of tropical countries were not fit for self-government, "the Almighty ought to have called the philosophers into His councils before He made the torrid regions." With all respect to the Senator be it said, this was a very foolish speech. There is nothing more mysterious or improbable in God's having made the inhabitants of the torrid regions incapable of self-government, than his having allowed large bodies of the inhabitants of all climates to pass their lives from age to age in sin and misery, or in his allowing disease and death to ravage the world. Both are mysterious, to be sure, but we must not deny the existence of things because we do not understand them, nor doubt the existence of Providence because the whole earth is not covered by a happy republic.

On the other hand, it would be very unfortunate for the commission to go down clothed with prepossessions of any kind against the Dominicans. We have the greatest respect for Mr. Wade, Mr. Dodge, and Mr. White. Their honesty is unquestionable, and their judgment is sound, but the judgment of the community at large upon the question of annexing Dominica is likely to be sounder. We think they will do best service in the careful collection of evidence, without respect to persons, parties, or opinions, and its presentation to the country in a lucid and compact form. We know very little about the Dominicans, their religion, morals, manners, opinions, or capacity, and need to know a great deal. The first requisite of a commission appointed to investigate their condition, in the midst of such a controversy as is now raging in Washington, is character, and this we have undoubtedly got. The President could not have given better proof of the rectitude of his intentions than he has given in the selection of the gentlemen we have named. They will certainly try to get at the truth. But to get at it effectually they must not go to the island under the influence of any theory, either as to the capacity or incapacity of the negro, or of the inhabitants of tropical countries generally. What we crave for is facts, and facts let us have. Having them, the country will be abundantly able to form its own conclusions from them.

There is one consideration connected with the inquiry which is very important, and yet has hardly been touched on, and that is the length of time which it will consume to make it thorough. The work of the commissioners, as traced out by the resolution, if done well would take five years; if even done partially would take two; and it can only be prosecuted in winter. The gentlemen, too, who have been put on the commission, though not old, are well past their prime, and can hardly be expected to encounter the dangers and fatigues of residence in a tropical climate with much ardor. It would seem as if they ought either to be surrounded by a large and competent corps of more youthful assistants, to act under their inspiration and direction, or else have the sphere of the inquiry considerably diminished.

THE SITUATION.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Before the world had recovered from its first amazement at the Russian announcement that the Treaty of Paris was to be violated, the *Times* informed its readers that there were two classes of persons who carried their alarms to the point of absurdity: one consisted of those who were persuaded that there was an understanding between Russia and Prussia; the other of those who were convinced that there was an understanding between Russia and the United States. In the month that has since elapsed we have had every sort of explanation of the conduct of these three States; but, after all that has been said and done, we are compelled to ask whether there is any hypothesis to connect the facts which is more plausible than that which seemed ridiculous to the *Times*. The optimists who denounce the alarmists appear to forget that there is *a priori* presumption for the existence of such an understanding. Count Bismarck is the parent of contemporary diplomacy, and all his great diplomatic movements have been preceded by a series of negotiations, at once audacious and obscure, aimed at establishing understandings which might be disavowed if necessary, but which might also bear fruit in action at the decisive moment. Taking first the Black Sea question: what evidence have we to weaken this presumption? There is a rumor that Count Bismarck denied any such understanding to Mr. Odo Russell; but all we really know is, that Mr. Odo Russell began his negotiations at Versailles with a very bad cold, and after he was well again his namesake with the doctorial title only mentioned him to state that he had heard nothing from Count Bismarck. The only facts really in point and really established are that Prussia has proposed a conference on the Treaty of Paris, and has declared herself free from the obligations of the Treaty of London. The second fact gives its color to the first. The important question with reference to the conference was whether it would assemble to discuss the future necessity for the observance of treaties or the expediency of relaxing by agreement the obligations of the Treaty of Paris. England and Austria go into conference to consider the last point; Prussia and Russia to argue the first. The evidence, therefore, against an understanding between the two last-mentioned powers stands precisely as follows:—One has proposed and the other has consented to meet the representatives of other European States for the purpose of contending that the power to whom a particular convention is onerous may decline to be bound by it without the permission of any other State which may be a party to the convention. There may be many disputes as to the exact intent and significance of the Black Sea and Luxemburg circulars; but it is impossible to deny that this at least is their common meaning.

We do not profess to have a clear opinion on the correctness of the statement telegraphed from Washington to the New York *Tribune*, and repeated in one of our occasional notes. It is alleged that Mr. Fish, the American Secretary of State, has been for three months beset by the Russian Minister with proposals for a joint demonstration against this country. Russia was to denounce the treaty of Paris; the United States was to press simultaneously for a settlement of the Alabama claims. If this account of the facts be true, there ceases to be any question as to the Russian intrigues which preceded Prince Gortschakoff's circular. The assertion that the proceeding startled not only England and France, but all the other allies of Russia, is at once overthrown. Mr. Fish, indeed, is stated to have claimed credit for his resistance to the Russian suggestions; but we are compelled to ask what more could the Government which he represents have done than it has done, supposing he had made no resistance at all? Let us reflect that, until the Gortschakoff circular was on the point of being issued, we heard nothing whatever of the probability of disturbed relations with the United States. We were told that the American public had listened with great complacency to the conciliatory lectures of Mr. Thomas Hughes, and that the claimants of compensation for the captures of the Alabama were asking why in the world they should not get the money which England was ready to pay. But, almost contemporaneously with the Russian diplomatic stroke, a rumor of alliance between President Grant and General Butler reached this country. This was quickly succeeded by Butler's impudent speeches on the Canadian Fishery grievance; then came President Grant's message, amusingly complimented by the *Times* on being less audacious than the proposals of General Butler; and now the American House of Representatives has, by a great majority, voted all the measures hostile to England recommended by President Grant, except those which would visibly cost money. If we think the evidence of understanding between Russia and the United States inconclusive, it is less because we believe the semi-official paragraph in the N. Y. *Tribune* than because there was really no necessity for agreement. It has long been said that the Emperor of Russia has bought American sympathies with cheap civilities; but the price was thrown away, inasmuch as any demonstration against this country would have adequately served as purchase money. The more closely the state of American feeling towards Great Britain is observed, the less satisfactory do those accounts of it appear which explain it by accidental and temporary circumstances, such as the escape of the Alabama or the coldness of British sympathy during the Confederate war. The truth is that the sentiments of the American people towards the British are like the sentiments of the Athenians towards tyrants. They are the legacy of the past, not the product of the present; and they are kept alive by a series of commonplaces which are of perpetual recurrence in the themes of schoolboys and in the perorations of grown politicians. Mr. Goldwin Smith is said to be anxious for the reform of American school-books, as giving a totally false view of history. Well he may be. They all but omit the history of the world down to the American Revolution, and then go on to paint George III as a sort of Xerxes who led against a nation of patriots a population of subject slaves—poor old George III, who in these days would deserve to rank as a paragon among monarchs—who never broke a treaty, nor tore up a constitution, nor dreamed of such a thing as a forced conscription, nor prayed over a hecatomb of victims—who merely wanted to make his colonial subjects bear part of the expenses of the empire which had squandered blood and treasure to secure the territories on which they were settled, and who made a feeble attempt to subdue them when they declined to pay. It is this elaborate training in hatred—it is the fact that the Americans meet regularly and solemnly once a year to repeat these views of history—which relieves us from the necessity of giving any other explanation of the alacrity of President Grant in seizing the opportunity of the Russian difficulty. We do the Americans the justice of believing that they have no natural liking for the modern fashion of treaty-breaking. Contracts are never so much respected as among men of business, and the faults of the Americans, which are also the faults of the English, would lead them rather into chicanery and into inequitable constructions of treaties than into their open violation. Nor do we suppose that they have any special fancy for the political leadership under which they seem to be ranging themselves. An attorney with a stain on his honesty; a soldier with a slur on his courage; a man known throughout the world for brutality to women—these are not the types of character which singly or combined commend themselves to a community which voluntarily chooses its political director. But everything is condoned by Americans when there is a chance of injuring this country. On such an occasion they are satisfied to follow General Butler, and to take their opportunity in a breach of solemn public engagements.

The hostility of the United States is the true key to the position occupied by Great Britain, and we should stand a great deal better with the world if we honestly acknowledged it. Those among us who are striving their hardest to put some other construction on Russian and Prussian diplomacy than that which every organ of opinion outside of England has placed upon it would most of them admit, if they would speak frankly, that the consideration which reconciles them to turning the other cheek to Count Bismarck after one has been smitten by PrinceGortschakoff, is their conviction that if we made a bold step forward on the European political stage the Americans would take us at a disadvantage. The great error of English statesmanship is unquestionably its tendency to tide over the difficulties which arise with the United States by the help of the expedient which comes first to hand. But it is labor lost, and an ultimate rebuff invited, when the Foreign Office meddles with European politics, so long as any American question remains unsettled. No greater blunder was ever committed than the postponement of the Alabama grievances. It is true we can never be sure what complaints the Americans will advance. Even the English Foreign Office might be forgiven for not having looked forward to a renewal of the fishery dispute. The true policy is nevertheless to solve all American controversies as rapidly as possible, and by any issue rather than none. The policy actually followed has been the very worst conceivable. When the Alabama claims had been postponed—when the Dominion of Canada had been established—when our American territories were virtually garrisoned by a weak militia, there remained, as M. Thiers put it, not another fault to be guilty of.

THE REFORM BEGUN.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

When it was announced that by the election of a Democrat in the First Senatorial district the control of the higher brauch of our State Legislature had passed out of the hands of the radicals, a great majority of the people of Pennsylvania were made glad Multitudes of honest Republicans rejoiced secretly at this result, and not a few of the more reputable journals of that party expressed the hope and the conviction that such a division of authority and responsibility would be productive of good results. This feeling, so general in the minds of the opponents of the Democratic party, was an involuntary tribute to the integrity of that great political organization. Many who had long been its open and avowed enemies saw that its accession to power in the Senate of Pennsylvania would put it in a position wherein it would be compelled to do something to check the tide of corruption which had swept like a flood over former Legislatures. By an unexpected combination of circumstances, the Democratic party has been put on trial before the people of Pennsylvania, and much depends upon the seventeen Democrats of the Senate. That they will discharge the high duties devolved upon them in a manner calculated to establish and perpetuate the supremacy of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania for many years to come, we have no reason to doubt.

In the able address delivered by Hon. William A. Wallace when he took his seat as Speaker of the Senate, promises of reform were made. And now, just as the work of the session is about to begin with the appointment of the different committees, we have had convincing proof given to us that Mr. Wallace intends, so far as in him lies, to make his promises good. Special legislation has been the curse of Pennsylvania under radical rule. It has swelled the volumes of our pamphlet laws to enormous proportions, and has rendered it an impossibility for any one to keep the run of legislation during the session. Under tacit agreement, by which the private bills of each member were allowed to pass without interference or objection from his fellows, much of what is most objectionable in the course of our legislation has sprung up. There is a wise provision in one of the amendments to the Constitution of the State which prohibits the passage of any bill by the Legislature granting powers or privileges in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been conferred upon the courts of the commonwealth. Acts have been passed from time to time giving the courts jurisdiction over a large number of subjects which were frequently made the objects of special legislation; but the constitutional restrictions which removed all such matters from the possession of the Legislature have been disregarded by one radical Legislature after another. Public laws have been smothered under piles of unconstitutional private bills.

To remedy this great and growing evil, to cut up by the roots the bulk of the special legislation which has cumbered the two houses year after year, is the first step taken by Mr. Wallace in his official capacity as Speaker of the Senate. He has laid down the laws very plainly in the rules of order which he presented to that body. He calls attention to the constitutional restrictions upon special legislation, and the joint rule of the two houses recognizing the force and effect thereof; and, in order that Senators may know well their duty, he enumerates nearly fifty subjects upon which no bills will be allowed to be introduced. Senators offering bills on any such subjects will be promptly ruled out of order, and committees will not be allowed to report them.

None but those who are familiar with the tedious course of business in the Legislature of Pennsylvania can properly appreciate the full importance of the step taken by Mr. Wallace. That he will firmly enforce the rules and confine business within constitutional limits no one who knows him will doubt. He is a man of strong will and resolute character, and when he takes a stand is not easily moved. The people at large will soon see the good fruits of Senator Wallace's action in the greatly diminished size of the volumes of pamphlet laws, and in an important decrease of expenditures. It is fitting that the advent of a constitutional party to power should be signalled by the restriction of all legislation within constitutional limits.

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 4 16

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Paris, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$
To London	80	To London	38
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, January 18, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, January ——.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commission.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 14, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 14.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, January 11at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Thursday, January 19.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
4 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route of line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $38; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27 No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE.
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets,
Steerage, $30, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
1 5 f

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR NEW YORK.
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,
are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 §

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. 11 6 f
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 28d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 44

CORDAGE, ETC.
CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

FURNACES, ETC.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstuclamrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.
Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives from this date to the fourth Tuesday of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th of April, 1856; said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled "A further Supplement to an Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 3, 1871. 1 2 18t

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 85 tf

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Swedes).
HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES, Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowest prices. MOYER'S Harness, Saddlery and Trunk Store, No. 720 MARKET Street. 2 11 1mrp

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Colonel Fitzgerald was yesterday held in $1500 bail by Recorder Givin to answer the charge of libel. Colonel John W. Forney became his security.

—The committee in the matter of the contest of Henry Eisenbrown for the seat in Common Council of William H. White, from the Sixteenth ward, held a meeting yesterday in Common Council chamber, Mr. Wm. Calhoun presiding. The contestant was granted leave to rebut any testimony that might be adduced by respondent as to divisions other than the Sixth, where the frauds are said to have been perpetrated.

—Edward D'Atalie, professionally known as the man with the cast-iron jaw, was arrested yesterday on the charge of cruelly beating a child seven years old, called "Young Zephyr," a pupil of the defendant. He was taken before Alderman Nichols, who committed him to prison in default of $800. It is alleged that the child's body was covered with bruises from the beatings it had received.

—The Committee on Law of Common Council met yesterday to consider the case of Mr. Mershon, member of Common Council from the Ninth ward, said to be ineligible by reason of holding a position in the Department of City Ice Boats. It appeared from the investigation that he resigned said position on the 9th instant, and the committee will report that he is eligible as a Councilman.

—A meeting of the friends of the recently liberated Irish State prisoners, who intend to participate in the reception tendered them on their arrival in New York, was held last evening, at the corner of Fifth and Locust streets. Mr. Monaghan announced that he had received the names of about fifty persons who would go to New York, and he thought that taking all the Irish associations of Philadelphia, there would be about four hundred who would take part.

—At the annual meeting of the contributors to the Children's Hospital, held yesterday, the report of the superintendent was read, showing the number of patients treated to be as follows:—Indoor cases, 1511; outdoor, 25,192; total, 26,703. 63,646 visits were made to the dispensary. The total receipts by the Treasurer during the past fifteen years have been $79,356·58. The expenses were as follows:—Current expenses, $40,845·90; purchase of lot, $7512; building hospital and additions, $43,039·32; invested for special objects, $3830.

—A meeting of the Joint Committee of Select and Common Councils, the Board of Port Wardens' Board of Trade, and Commercial Exchange on the improvement of the Horseshoe shoals in the Delaware river, was held yesterday afternoon in Select Council Chamber. Present, Messrs. Bumm, Chairman; G. A. Smith, King, and Ellis, of Select Council; Mershon and Young, of Common Council, and Van Horn, of the Board of Port Wardens. On motion of Mr. G. A. Smith, the Chairman was instructed to communicate with the United States Coast Survey Department and ascertain when the proper officer appointed to make the surveys of the channel would be prepared to proceed with that duty, and to provide for an excursion to the Horseshoe by such officer and the joint committee, at such time as may be desirable. The committee then adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—The strike of the printers at Savannah, Ga., has ended.

—The first public reception of Speaker Blaine took place last evening.

—Masked men are again committing atrocious outrages in Scott county, Ky.

—Red Cloud is at Fort Fetterman, anxious for the United States authorities to send his people provisions.

—In the executive session of the Senate yesterday Admiral Porter was confirmed by a vote of 30 against 10.

—An important Indian Council was held at Washington yesterday, when questions pertaining to the subject were thoroughly discussed.

—General Schenck was serenaded last evening at his residence in Washington, and briefly expressed his acknowledgments.

—The main business engrossing the attention of both Houses of the Legislature yesterday was the consideration of the contested seats of members. In the House, an act, having for its object the repeal of the act of 1870, allowing writs of error in cases of murder and manslaughter, was introduced and referred.

—The Cabinet had a session of three hours' duration yesterday, most of that time being devoted to matters relative to the San Domingo expedition. Allen A. Burton, Esq., of Kentucky, has accepted the office of secretary of the commission, and Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, has been tendered the vacant commissionership.

—The Board of Underwriters of New York, at a meeting yesterday, unanimously agreed on the necessity of urging such a course of action as will force Congress to realize that the American people wish their Representatives to press the Alabama Claims bill, pending in the House, making individual losses to citizens in time of war a national matter.

Foreign Affairs.

—The French have erected new batteries.

—The Austrian delegations have passed the army estimates.

—Fires are seen raging at several points within the French lines.

—General Von Werder is following up his recent victory in the East.

—The pickets of the Bavarians were surprised near Clamart by a sortie.

—The steamer City of Durham has been sent to the assistance of the disabled City of Brooklyn.

—A general battle was fought before Le Mans on Wednesday, which resulted in a serious defeat for the French.

—Reinforcements continue to arrive in France from Germany, and the Prussian army now numbers fully one million men.

—Another terrible colliery explosion has just occurred in England, near the Newcastle mines of Staffordshire, by which twenty persons were killed and wounded.

—The British Foreign Office has received telegraphic despatches from the Legation at Pekin up to the first of the year, stating that there have been further troubles in China.

—A telegram was forwarded from Versailles to Washington last evening, by Count Bismarck, to the effect that Prussia intends to withdraw her declaration, made at the beginning of the war, that French merchant ships having no contraband on board shall be exempt from capture.

—A writer in the Boston *Journal* gives glowing accounts of the success attending the searchers for diamonds in the South African fields. He says one man who determined to look one day longer, after his party had broken up in despair, found a stone for which he was offered £22,000, and that another man, who walked 480 miles to the fields, was rewarded on the second day of his arrival by finding a gem for which he accepted $40,000.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY
SUN RISES..... 7 23 | MOON SETS..... 0 12
SUN SETS..... 4 56 | HIGH WATER..... 7 11

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATEAM, J. PRICE WETHERILL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, New York, John R. White & Son.
Brig Wm. Welsh, Snow, Havana, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Br. brig Glance, Frith, Bermuda, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, Cardenas, do.
Schr Sarah Hale, Gilman, Moodie, C. Haslam & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams. On the 8th inst., 10 A. M., 20 miles N. E. of Frying Pan Shoals, saw steamer Yazoo, hence for Havana and New Orleans.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Above the Brandywine, passed one brig in tow of City ice-boat No. 2, and two schrs coming up.
Steamship Leopard, Hughes, 24 hours from New York, in ballast to T. M. Richards. Captain Hughes reports the ice in the river as being very heavy from Marcus Hook up.
City Ice-boat No. 2, Captain Schellenger, with the brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, from Palermo; schrs Lingolore and E. Davis, in tow from Buoy Fourteen-feet Bank. Towed to Fourteen-feet Bank, ship Waterloo; left her to anchor Friday morning. Bay and river full of drifting ice.

BELOW.
Brig Elvie Allen, Acker, from Messina, arrived at the Breakwater yesterday.

(By Telegraph.)
LEWES, Del., Jan. 13.—The Howard reports passed in yesterday, brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, 56 days from Palermo; also came in harbor last evening, bark Linda, Smith, and brig Lizzie Wyman, Keene, from Havana, and schr Chimo, Lansil, 25 days from Jamaica. All three left for Philadelphia this A. M. in tow of America. In harbor, brig T. H. Parks, 7 schrs, and tug Emma, from above. The Hudson went up at 4 P. M. yesterday.
Wind S.; very light. Thermometer, 47.
P. M.—Arrived to-day, brig Elvie Allen, Acker, fm Messina, and a three-masted schr from southward.
Coming in the Capes, ship Palmerston, Kollin, from Hamburg.
The brig Humes is in harbor, from above to-day. Other vessels unchanged.
Wind S.. Thermometer, 60.
NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Arrived, new Br. steamship Tiber, from Antwerp, her first trip.
Br. steamer Abyssinia, Hains, from Liverpool.
(By Cable.)
QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 12.—Arrived, steamship Pennsylvania, from New York.

MISCELLANY.
A private despatch from Havana reports the total loss of the famous yacht Wanderer, on or prior to the 9th inst. Officers and crew saved and landed at Havana. At the time of the disaster she was bound to Philadelphia from San Andreas, with a full cargo of fruit and nuts to S. S. Scattergood & Co., to whom both vessel and cargo belonged, and are insured in offices in this city.
Ship Artisan, Smith, from New York for Rotterdam, which arrived at Brouwershaven 26th ult., encountered very heavy weather on the passage, and when within 40 miles of Fayal, which she endeavored to reach but was unable to do so, sprung aleak and shifted cargo, and made as much as 14 inches water per hour.
Br. steamer Anglia, Craig, from New York 7th for Glasgow, put into St. Johns, N. F., 12th inst., leaky.
Steamer Arizona, Seabury, from New York 22d Dec. for Hong Kong via the Suez Canal, arrived at Gibraltar on the morning of the 8th inst. All well on board.
Bark Centaur (of Sheet Harbor, N. S.), Williams, from Liverpool for New York, with general cargo, put into St. Thomas Dec. 27 in distress. She is badly damaged, with every piece of her cargo in a bad state. She was out 56 days. A survey shows her to have been badly strained and crippled; makes six inches of water as she lies in the harbor. Some of her cargo was thrown overboard. It was recommended that she be repaired, and cargo discharged until leak is stopped
Brig Emily E. Fowler, reported bound to Philadelphia, was spoken in lat. 36 40, long. 73 40, with mainmast and foretopgallantyard gone—by the San Victor, at New York.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
The Dolphin on Great Bed, Providence River, R.I., having been knocked over by ice or some passing vessel, has been removed and replaced by a spar buoy, black, No. 11, which, until further notice, will mark the site.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1008 MT. VERNON street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtu2m

GROCERIES, ETC.

LITIZ
CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 536 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.
Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE PREMISES No. 722 CHESNUT Street. The store has recently been fitted up with a new front, etc. The house is suitable for a hotel or boarding-house. The store will be rented without the dwelling if desired. Lot, 25 feet by 145 feet.
THOMAS SHIPLEY,
12 tf No. 20 N. SEVENTH Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. fp

FINANCIAL.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds,
Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.
The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
Interest payable May and November.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.
The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.
The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.
The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9½ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.
All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
BARKER BROS. & CO.,
KURTZ & HOWARD,
BOWEN & FOX,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
THOS. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
GLENDENNING, DAVIS & CO.,
C. D'INVILLIERS,
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained. 12 1 24t

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
Free of Taxes.
We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and $100s.
The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.
The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JANUARY 1, 1871,
COUPONS.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,
DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,
Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
12 19 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.
We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,
At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.
The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.
For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 12 1m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
25 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26f

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [9 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 LOMBARD Street,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
In connection with our houses in New York and Washington, we have opened a Branch in London, under the above name, with
Hon. Hugh McCulloch,
Late Secretary of the Treasury,
J. H. PULESTON, of New York, and FRANK H. EVANS, of London, as Resident Partners, and are now prepared to transact a
General Foreign Exchange Business
INCLUDING
PURCHASE AND SALE OF STERLING BILLS,
And the Issue of
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELLERS' CIRCULAR LETTERS,
The latter available in any part of the world.
The above extension of our business enables us to receive
Gold on Deposit,
And to allow 4 per cent. in currency thereon.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND NEW YORK. [12 1m

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.
These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to
Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 12 1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,
THE NEW MASONIC
TEMPLE LOAN,
Bearing 7 3-10 interest,
Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.
Interest Payable March and September.
The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street.
MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC. ETC.
4 26 f

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,
Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.
Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.
Make Collections on all points.
Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.
Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 12

AMUSEMENTS.

P. F. ROTHERMEL'S
Great Picture,
"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,"
AT No. 1003 CHESNUT STREET.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 10 cents.
Bring your Opera Glasses. 12 24 smthtf

SÆNGERBUND
GRAND BAL MASQUE,
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1871.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock.
THE GRAND CARNIVAL PROCESSION
will commence at 9 o'clock.
TWO ORCHESTRAS, under the Directorship of CARL SENTZ and H. OBERKIRSCH.
CATERERS—C. GREINER and A. REISTLE.
Tickets, $5, admitting one Gentleman and Lady. Additional Ladies' Tickets, $1 each; for sale at North's Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street; News Stand at Continental Hotel; at the Sängerbund Hall, and on the evening of the Ball.
Carriages will set down heads south, and take up heads north. 1 13 4t

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR GRAND
BAL MASQUE.
THURSDAY, January 26,
at the
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Subscription Tickets, $5; Spectators' Tickets, 50 cents, at the following places:—
Andre & Co., No. 1104 Chesnut street.
North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.
Lee & Walker, No. 922 Chesnut street.
W. P. H. Covert's News Stand, Continental Hotel.
J. Schubert & Co., No. 610 Arch street.
H. Schmit, No. 631 South Second street.
H. Nuss, No. 239 North Eighth street.
Haas & Tran, Southeast corner of Second and Coates streets.
And at the Hall of the Young Mænnerchor, Nos. 502, 504, 506 CHERRY Street.
1 13 14 16 19 21 23 25 26

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 14, FAREWELL NIGHT.
LAST APPEARANCE OF M'LLE ROSETTI, DER FREYSHUTZ,
with a star cast, new mise en scene, and Entirely new Scenery, by Russell Smith.
ROSETTI, HAFFNER, HIMMER, FRANOSCH, W. FORMES, ALLSTROEM, and others.
Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music and F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1t

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 14, by special request, Bulwer's play of the LADY OF LYONS.
Miss Phillis Glover.....as.....Pauline
Charles R. Thorne, Jr.....as.....Claude
supported by DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
Also, the thrilling drama of the IDIOT WITNESS.
James B. Nagle.....as the.....Witness
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
DOUBLE BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 14, last time, COQUETTES; OR, THE TWO JONESES.
Mrs. John Drew and Company; and the comic drama of ROBERT MACAIRE,
by Craig, Hill, and Company.
Monday—LOST AT SEA,
by Mrs. John Drew and Company.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, NINTH AND WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 14, tenth night in America of Andrew Halliday's celebrated comedy-drama entitled THE GREAT CITY;
A STORY OF LONDON LIFE.
THE IMPORTED SCENERY, painted on the spot expressly for the management of this theatre, by the distinguished artist, Mr. J. Johnson, will present BEAUTIFUL AND ACCURATE VIEWS of the British Metropolis in the present day.

CIRCUS.—TENTH AND CALLOWHILL STS. TWO GRAND SATURDAY BILLS. AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
Positively last appearance in Philadelphia of the ATHLETIC SENSATION OF THE WORLD, D'ATALIE, ANGELA, AND YOUNG ZEPHYR.
Don't fail to take your families and children to see their wonderful and startling feats. Admission as heretofore.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of HUSH A BYE BABY;
OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

BIERSTADT'S LAST AND GREATEST PICTURE, "THE EMERALD POOL,"
on exhibition at Earles' Galleries,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
Admission—Season tickets, $1; single ticket, 25 cents. 1 5 1m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
SAM RYAN as.....RIP VAN WINKLE
AND
IRISH OUTLAW.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Sulting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Baroniches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc. SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Gunnybags, Tarpaulins, etc. No. 10 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. mhs 3

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1871.

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURES

The synopsis of statistics derived from the late census reports, of the manufactures of Philadelphia, which has recently been published in The Telegraph, although not complete or accurate in all respects, gives an impressive idea of the extent and variety of the industrial interests of this city. It will be seen that the bulk of our working population are engaged in manufacturing pursuits, the reported number of hands employed being 119,532. This aggregate includes 88,631 males and 23,545 females above 16 years of age, and 7356 children, so that Philadelphia contains nearly 120,000 working men, women, and children, who derive an average annual income of nearly $450 per head from manufacturing labors. Their incomes, in turn, support so many families that only a small fraction of the entire population is sustained by other pursuits, and the fact becomes more palpable than ever that the prosperity of the great mass of the citizens of Philadelphia hinges upon the general condition of American industry. It rises with a protective tariff and falls with free trade, and the strong sentiment pervading the rank and file of all parties in our midst in favor of protection flows naturally from the general recognition of its importance and necessity.

In the table we published yesterday comparing the census returns of 1860 and 1870, it appears that the number of establishments declined during the last decade from 6296 to 6090, notwithstanding an enormous increase in the amount of capital invested. We are not sure that these figures are absolutely correct, but they approximate near enough to the truth to illustrate the modern tendency to consolidation and to the creation of gigantic establishments, while they at the same time show that this tendency has not yet made as serious inroads upon the old industrial system in Philadelphia as in many other localities. The average number of hands in each establishment reported is less than twenty, so that small factories as well as large ones still abound in our midst.

The returns also show that while the capital invested is nearly three times as large a sum now as it was ten years ago, the value of the annual product has not doubled. This is due in a great measure to the fact that a great deal of the new machinery employed was bought at war prices, while many of the products are rated at rather unusually low peace prices. The quantity of labor-saving machinery has also been increased, and it has necessitated an increase of the capital requisite for a given amount of production.

An immense increase in the rate of wages is indicated by the returns. The average annual wages per head in 1860 were less than $270, while now they are about $450, indicating an advance of about seventy-five per cent. Instead of there being a corresponding increase in the rewards of capital, so far as it is indicated by the difference between the annual value of products and the joint value of labor and raw material, the very reverse is true. An investment of $73,000,000 in 1860 left a margin of $40,000,000 for profits, after deducting rent, incidentals, etc.; while in 1870 a margin of only $64,000,000 was left on an investment of $205,000,000; and the apparent annual percentage of earnings of capital in manufactures was therefore nearly twice as large ten years ago as it is now.

Neither the statistics nor our deductions are infallibly correct, but they furnish abundant illustrations of the fact that Philadelphia is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, manufacturing city in the world, and also that manufacturing labor is well rewarded here, while capital must take its chances in ventures which often prove unprofitable.

The diversities of our manufactures are as remarkable as their extent. While an imposing display of capital and products is made in the statements relating to prominent industries, it should be remembered that thousands of useful arts practised here are not even mentioned in the brief synopsis which has recently been published, and that there is scarcely a manufactured article of real utility or beauty that is not made in Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The affairs of the American Steamship Company, which will establish a direct connection between Philadelphia and Europe, are progressing favorably, the business men and citizens generally having manifested a commendable interest in the enterprise. That this line will exert a powerful influence in promoting the innumerable industrial interests of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania cannot be doubted, and backed as it is by the Pennsylvania Railroad, its success may be considered as assured if our citizens continue to support it with a proper amount of liberality. Every man, woman, and child in this city is more or less interested in the success of this great enterprise, and it can only fail through a lack of public spirit. The whole of the stock has already been subscribed for by the business men of the city, and about $500,000 worth of bonds have been taken by corporations and a few individuals. About $1,000,000 worth of bonds yet remain in the market, and we commend them to the favorable notice of capitalists as perfectly safe investments. These bonds are a first mortgage upon all the property of the company, and are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. There ought to be no difficulty in the way of the steamship company disposing of these bonds immediately; and if the capitalists of Philadelphia will subscribe for them, the steamships will be built and the line inaugurated without delay, and a great step will be taken in the direction of the revival of the commercial importance of the port of Philadelphia.

THE MUSEUM.

The new museum at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets is a valuable improvement that is deserving of the encouragement and support of the citizens of Philadelphia, and it is a matter for regret that intimations that the building is unsafe should have been made either publicly or privately, unless there are very strong grounds for believing such to be the case. Mr. Robert Simpson, the proprietor of the museum, believing that his business has been injured by certain articles on this subject that have appeared in Colonel Fitzgerald's paper, has commenced a libel suit against him, and at the hearing yesterday before Recorder Givin a number of practical builders gave their testimony in regard to the construction of the museum building, and united in the opinion that unusual care had been taken in its erection, and that it was perfectly secure. As any person can see for himself by even a superficial inspection, the building is provided with means of egress in event of fire that are superior to those of any place of amusement in the city; and we believe that Mr. Simpson, while the structure was in process of erection last summer, took every possible precaution to make it secure beyond the shadow of a suspicion, and the testimony offered yesterday before the Recorder ought to reassure those who have been needlessly alarmed by rumors that have no foundation in fact. Mr. Simpson, to whose enterprise Philadelphia is indebted for this museum, is a gentleman who has worked his way in the world with but little assistance from any one. Some years ago he lost his arm by an accident, and since then he has been obliged to use his brains in order to win the favors of fortune. By his industry and business tact he has been enabled to give this city what it has long needed, a museum that offers a great variety of attractions not only to our own citizens but to strangers, and he is certainly entitled to better treatment than he has received in some quarters; and we hope that the result of the suit now pending will have the effect of demonstrating the security of the museum building so effectually that there will in the future be no further doubt on the subject.

Among the witnesses examined yesterday was Mr. Benjamin F. Wright, building inspector, who testified at the time of the erection of the building he had examined the north wall between the museum and Mr. Myers' property with great care, and that it was perfectly plumb and could not fall. He was certain that the building was perfectly safe. Mr. Wright stated that he had been a carpenter and builder for forty-five years, and had been a building inspector for twelve years.

Mr. James M. Stewart corroborated the statements of Mr. Wright. He said that he had been a building inspector for seven years and a builder by profession for thirty-five, and that the Board of Inspectors considered the building a very safe one.

Mr. John F. Shermer, also a building inspector, corroborated the statements of Messrs. Wright and Stewart; he considered the building one of the strongest in the city.

Mr. John W. Murphy, a civil engineer and bridge builder, residing at No. 314 N. Thirty-second street, testified to the great strength of the joists and supporters in the building. The joists were so strong that they could stand even one hundred pounds of pressure to the square inch, while but seventy-five pounds were usually given to places of amusement and public halls.

The Democrats in the House yesterday made a determined raid upon the Bureau of Education, and Mr. Cox threatened that they would put an end to it as soon as they came into power. This is your genuine Democracy. It prefers ignorant material to work upon, and would keep the masses in darkness, in order to maintain its hold upon them.

Le Mans, near which place a great battle was fought on Wednesday, January 11, between the French army of the Loire, under General Chanzy, and the 2d Prussian army, under Prince Frederick Charles and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, is a very old city, with a population of about 25,000. It is situated on the ridge and slope of a hill, which is washed by the river Sarthe, and is 112 miles southwest of Paris. The city, which has been occupied by the Germans, is of great antiquity, and is said to have been founded in the second century by the Romans, of whose buildings many vestiges still remain. In the eleventh century, William the Conqueror captured the town, which remained for a long time in possession of the English, with occasional interruptions, Henry II, the first of the Plantagenets, having been born in it. The Vendeans sustained one of their worst defeats here during the first revolutions, and were finally massacred, to the number of 10,000, without distinction of age or sex.

The Swiss Federal Council has issued a message to the Federal Assembly, in which it points out the injury which would be caused to Switzerland by the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. The effect of this annexation would be, it says, to make Basle an enclave in German territory, as Geneva now is in French territory; the direct communication between Basle and France would thus be made much more difficult, and its important banking connection with Mulhouse would be entirely destroyed. Notwithstanding this, the Council does not consider that at this moment, when there is still great uncertainty as to the result of the war, it would be proper to enter upon any diplomatic action in the matter. It will, however, continue to give the subject its special attention. As to the belief which has repeatedly been expressed in Switzerland that the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine would lead to a claim for the Swiss districts on the right bank of the Rhine, including Schaffhausen and Little Basle, the Council says it has no anxiety on this point. "It is scarcely credible that Germany should ever bring forward the principle that the Rhine should form her frontier on the southwest, and not on the west and northwest. Such a logical absurdity cannot be accepted even in politics, and we have not the smallest ground for believing that any such plan is contemplated by the German authorities."

NOTICES.

Special Offering of Bargains.
Since Taking Stock Account we have reduced a number of odd lots of goods to such prices, for the purpose of clearing them out, without regard to cost, as to make them
Real Bargains for any one.
A chance seldom seen is now offered to dealers to purchase many
Job Lots upon which much Money Can be Made.
Bennett & Co.,
Tower Hall,
No. 518 Market street,
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Headache, Langour, and Melancholy generally spring from a disordered stomach, costiveness, or a torpid liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the liver and stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the bowels. Sold by all druggists.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REV. DR. THOMPSON, THE ELOQUENT Pastor of the Tabernacle Church, New York, will deliver the Second of the Course of Lectures on "The Bible and Modern Infidelity," in CONCERT HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, January 17, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Unity of the Bible." Tickets may be had at GOULD & FISCHER'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

☞ REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., WILL DELIVER the Third Lecture of the Course on "The Bible and Modern Infidelity," in CONCERT HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, January 20, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Advantages of a Written Revelation." Tickets to be had at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening sermon—the thirteenth of a series on interesting incidents in the ministry of Christ—"Christ Walking on the Sea."

☞ DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday, January 15th, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORNER ARCH and BROAD Streets.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JAMES NEILL, and 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. H. PAYNE, D. D. Evening sermon to young men. Subject, "John the Baptist—The Type of Manliness and True Greatness." Young men particularly invited.

☞ MESSIAH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, SIXTEENTH and JEFFERSON Streets.—Rev. F. W. CONRAD, D. D., Pastor; Rev. T. STORK, D.D., Associate Pastor. The Lord's Supper will be administered on Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock. Evening services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

☞ SPIRITUALISM.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, the eloquent trance speaker, will lecture at the Church ELEVENTH and WOOD, Sunday, at 10½ A. M., on "The Little Church Around the Corner." 7½ P. M. (by request), "Progress in Eternity" will be repeated. The public are invited.

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN SQUARE.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Subject in afternoon—"Hades, or the State of Souls After Death."

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. R. DAVIDSON, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday evening, second of the sermons to women. Seats reserved for strangers.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor. Services to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening services (by request), Isaiah xxviii, 20.

☞ THE STRONGHOLDS OF PALESTINE.—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach on this subject, illustrated from his travel and personal observation, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. All persons invited.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Preaching by the Pastor. Morning service at 10½. Subject—"Religion and Common Sense." Evening, at 7½ o'clock, "Religious Formalism."

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. WM. P. BREED, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, the seventh discourse on Job. Subject—"Job and Eliphaz."

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. B. B. PARSONS, D.D., is expected to preach next Sabbath morning at 10½ and in the evening at 7½.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Choral service and sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. 1 7 8tl*

☞ THERE WILL BE A FREE SERVICE AT ST. MARK'S CHURCH, LOCUST, above Sixteenth street, to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
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LAST GRAND REUNION
OF THE
"OLD HIBERNIA"
Fire Engine Company,
No. 1,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Monday Evening, January 16, 1871.
Cards of Admission,
FIVE DOLLARS.
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SEWING MACHINES.
THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
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CLOTHING.
A BIG STOCK OPERATION.
Our Big Stock is Going Off!
ALL THE WINTER GOODS MUST BE CLOSED OUT.
WE HOLD NO STOCK OVER.
The public can have all our remaining winter garments at an
AWFUL REDUCTION.
Boys can now find every required description of Winter Apparel at
Lower Rates than Ever.
Business Men can be accommodated with Business Suits at
Strangely Low Prices.
For the house, the street, the store, the church, the wedding, the opera, the social festivity, or any other occasion, the
WINTER STOCK
Now so rapidly moving off from the counters of the GREAT BROWN HALL affords opportunity for the most wonderful bargains.
All our Winter Stock
Must make way
For the coming Spring Stock,
Come and see it GO!
ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Tailors
And Dealers in
Ready-made Clothing.
Suits,
Suits, $15·00.
Suits,
Overcoats $10·00 Overcoats
to
Overcoats $15·00 Overcoats
and upwards.

GLOVES.
After having done the largest KID GLOVE TRADE during the last year ever done by one house in Philadelphia, the
MESSRS. A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
OF THE
Great Kid Glove Emporium,
Find as a natural consequence some soiled and imperfect Gloves, of their well-known brands, "Bartley," "La Belle," "Jouvin," and "Joseph," which they propose to sell at
75 Cents Per Pair,
For all brands, all colors, and all sizes. This is a grand opportunity to get good Gloves cheap, which are suitable to wear in muffs and ordinary wear.
They also are offering a lot of 2-Button Fancy Top Gloves (worth $1·87) at $1·25 per pair. This low price will sell them quick. Call before they are all gone.
12 21 swtf

FURNITURE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,
1202 MARKET STREET. 1204
Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.
WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.
We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices and will not be undersold by any house.
Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $200
Cottage Suits.....$33 to $55
Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwsrp3m
ALSO, FURNITURE SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.
NEW IRISH LINENS.
10 Cases IRISH LINENS, just received, at greatly Reduced Prices.
OUR CELEBRATED GOLDEN-FLAX LINEN.
OUR MEDIUM IMPERIAL LINEN.
OUR FINE BOSOM LINENS.
ALSO, RICHARDSON'S SONS & OWDEN'S LINENS, ALL QUALITIES.
MILLIKEN'S STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.
We intend to draw hundreds of new customers this season for SHIRT BOSOMS and SHIRTING LINENS.
WE MANUFACTURE THE BEST SHIRT BOSOMS, AND PROMISE TO KEEP AHEAD OF COMPETITION BY SELLING CHEAP.
BARGAIN LOTS OF NAPKINS AND TABLE CLOTHS, ETC. 1 14 6m6m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
EX-MINISTER WASHBURN AND
The United States Navy.
A RICH HISTORICAL WORK.
THE HISTORY OF PARAGUAY.
With Notes of Personal Observations and Reminiscences of Diplomacy under difficulties. By Charles Washburn, Commissioner and Minister Resident of the United States at Asunsion, from 1861 to 1868. In two volumes. Octavo. Illustrated with Maps and Engravings. $7·50.
Mr. Washburn's book has been a long time in preparation, but is now ready for sale and may be found in the principal bookstores throughout the country. The first volume is a history of the country from its earliest discovery and occupation by Europeans, until the beginning of those strange, intricate, and misunderstood transactions which have made so much diplomatic difficulty within the last few years. The second is the author's experience as Minister to that country, which are of the most exciting and interesting character. The book is printed on heavy, tinted paper, and handsomely bound.
The Second of the Great Swedish Novels.
BIRTH AND EDUCATION.
By Mad. Marie Sophie Schwartz. Translated from the Swedish by Miss Selma Borg and Miss Marie A. Brown. 8vo. Paper $1; Cloth $1·50.
Fourth Edition of
COLD AND NAME.
By the same author.
By the Author of "Why Not?" and "Is it I?"
The Causation, Course, and Treatment of
Reflex Insanity in Women.
BY PROF. H. R. STORER, M. D., LL.B.
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For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.
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1t PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.
LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, New York.

A NEW NOVEL.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
WOVEN OF MANY THREADS.
Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, $1·00.
This is a story of English and Italian life, by an American lady. A residence of many years in England and Italy made her intimately acquainted with the social characteristics of those countries, which her romance reflects faithfully and vividly. The author's familiar knowledge of art has enabled her to depict Italian scenes and customs with unusual force and fidelity. It is believed that this novel possesses in a remarkable degree the elements of both popular interest and enduring merit, and that its readers will confirm the highly favorable estimate formed of it by some of those most distinguished in the American literary world.
For sale by all Booksellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by the Publishers,
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.,
1t BOSTON.
Late Ticknor & Fields, and Fields, Osgood & Co.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AND EYE-LET HOLE WORK,
Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
It Certainly has no Equal.
It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate, and get samples of its work.
We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.
Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,
10 29 PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
1871.
PRIOR TO STOCK TAKING,
February 1,
WE WILL CLOSE OUT,
Regardless of Cost,
BALANCE OF
DRESS GOODS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
HOOP SKIRTS AND CLOTH SKIRTS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS AND PLAIDS,
HEAVY FLANNELS, BLANKETS, ETC.
We offer Special Bargains in BLACK SILKS, upon which our customers can now save from 25 cents to 50 cents on the yard.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
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POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
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WATCHES.
Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
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MINUTE REPEATERS,
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HOLIDAY GOODS.
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Spring Horses,
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BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
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Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
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DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

COPARTNERSHIPS.
A COPARTNERSHIP IS THIS DAY FORMED between the undersigned, who propose to carry on A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, at Nos. 51 and 53 South THIRD Street, in this city, under the style of DUNN BROTHERS.
J. H. DUNN,
R. M. DUNN.
2d January, 18 1 9
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY ENTERED into Partnership, under the firm and style of THORNE & DEHAVEN, to manufacture MACHINERY at TWENTY-THIRD and CHERRY Streets.
WILLIAM H. THORNE,
J. NORRIS DEHAVEN.
Philadelphia, January 9, 1871. 1t
FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM sized House No. 3007 WALNUT Street. Back Buildings, all modern improvements, in perfect order; with or without furniture. (1 11 10t*
S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT St.

FOURTH EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The National Union League.

Proceedings of Congress

The Methodist Book Concern.

The Trial of Dr. Lanahan.

Latest from Europe.

The Siege of Paris.

FROM EUROPE.

The Siege of Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 13—3:30 P. M.—A telegram just received from Versailles brings the important news that the lines and counter-lines around Fort Mont Valerien are in such close proximity that a collision is momentarily expected.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Captain Napoleon Collins is detached from Norfolk Navy Yard on the 16th instant and ordered for examination for promotion. Captain Edward Donaldson is ordered to Norfolk Navy Yard on the 1st of February. Commander Robert F. R. Lewis is detached from command of the Resaca and waits orders.

National Union League.

Governor Geary, W. A. Newell, of New Jersey; J. F. Asper, of Missouri; J. H. Rainey, of South Carolina, J. J. Giers, of Alabama; A. E. Redstone, of California; Mr. Newcomb, of Texas; J. G. Negley, of Pennsylvania; and others of the Executive Committee of the Union League, had an interview with the President to-day respecting the operations of the League, and with a view to promote its objects.

The Russian Minister also had an interview with the President.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Trial of Dr. Lanahan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The investigation by the Book Committee into the charges against Dr. Lanahan was continued this morning.

E. L. Faucher, for the prosecution, offered in evidence a copy of the N. Y. *Times* of September 21, 1869, containing the article which first brought to light the alleged frauds.

Judge Reynolds objected to the article being read, as it was in no manner connected with the defendant.

Mr Faucher replied that he proposed to connect the article with the defendant by means of a letter written by the defendant himself.

Mr. Reynolds still objected on the ground that the evidence was not admissible and would not be considered so in any court.

Mr. Faucher replied they were not in a court of law, and were to take into consideration many things which courts would not admit.

The question was debated at length, and a call made upon the chairman to decide the question.

The Rev. Mr. Brooks stated he was not sitting as a judge, and any decision he made would be on points of order. If anything else came before him it should be decided by the committee.

Mr. Reynolds continued that the respondent had been brought before the committee to answer certain charges, and that his main defense was that rules of evidence which have been settled by usage should be observed.

The article offered was not evidence, as there was nothing to connect it with the defendant, and to show that he knew anything about it until its publication. The investigation should be conducted the same as a court of justice.

Mr. Faucher contended that the investigation was not a trial, and the ordinary rules of evidence could not be observed.

General Runyon thought it singular that the opposite side should point out to them what course they should pursue. They would connect the letter with the defendant at the proper time, and would prove that though the accused had not written the letter, he was instrumental in its production.

After further debate the article was admitted and then read.

Mr. Faucher offered in evidence a letter from S. H. Nesbitt, editor of the Christian *Advocate*, of Pittsburg, to the Rev. Dr. Carleton, enclosing a number of Dr. Lanahan's letters. The defense objected.

Mr. Faucher offered a copy of another letter written to Dr. Nesbitt by the defendant, enclosing him a copy of the *Times* article, the original of which had been lost.

Judge Reynolds objected.

To prove the contents of the letters Dr. Lanahan was placed on the stand by the prosecution, and testified that he did not write any letters or send a copy to Dr. Nesbitt, and that Dr. Nesbitt's statements were incorrect. His recollection was perfect about the matter, for he condemned the publication of the article as much as any one.

On the morning of its publication he said in the presence of the city editor of the *Times* and Dr. Carleton that frauds had been committed, but not by Manager Lanahan, and did not recollect what he wrote a year ago as he had no copy of the letters.

Mr. Faucher contended that the letters had been lost, but he knew what the contents were and could prove it by a letter from Mr. Nesbitt.

Mr. Reynolds objected to proving the contents by any one but Mr. Nesbitt.

At this stage the hour for adjournment arrived and the committee adjourned till this afternoon.

The Cuban Bond Robbery Case

was up again to-day at the Tombs. Antonio Pelletier and Rezin J. Bennett, accused of stealing bonds from Senor Castillo, were held, the former in $10,000 and the latter in $2000 bail for trial, and committed to prison in default.

FROM CUBA.

Wreck of a Celebrated Schooner.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—The schooner Wanderer, bound to Philadelphia with a cargo of cocoanuts, oranges and other fruit, was totally wrecked on the Colorado Reefs, northwest coast of Cuba, at half-past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult. The captain and crew have arrived here by the schooner Manuelita.

[The Wanderer was a vessel of some celebrity. She was originally a yacht, then turned into a slaver, and brought a cargo of Africans to Savannah about the year 1859, which were sent back again in the United States steam frigate Niagara. She then was taken into the United States service, and for a long time, while under the command of Lieutenant-Commander (now Captain) J. H. Spotts, in the early part of the Rebellion did guard duty in the harbor of Key West. Finally she was sold, and above we have the closing chapter of her history.]

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fenian Meeting at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The Fenians of Boston are making arrangements for a public ovation to their released brethren from England, and have chosen a committee to raise funds for a substantial testimonial.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Bills were passed confirming the title of Nathan Boyer to certain lands in Illinois.

Granting condemned ordnance for soldiers' monument at Cleveland, Ohio.

To cause the removal of machinery, arms, and stores now at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, and to sell the remaining property and appurtenances to the municipal authorities at Pittsburg.

Granting condemned cannon for soldiers' monuments to associations in Allegheny county, Pa.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Stevenson county, Ill.; Lasalle county, Ill.; Tuscarora, Pa.; Eastford, Conn.; Imlay, Ohio, and Youngstown, Ohio.

A number of bills were introduced and appropriately referred.

The House then at 1:40 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Important Executive Order.

Reduction of Internal Taxes.

Revenue Districts Consolidated.

Philadelphia's Portion.

The 1st and 3d to be the 1st Dist.

The 2d and 4th to be the 2d Dist.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The British Navy.

LONDON, Jan. 13—3:30 P. M.—Extraordinary efforts are being made to place the entire British navy in a seaworthy condition. Work upon all ships now in course of construction or repair at the several dockyards is ordered to be pressed to completion by the Admiralty.

Yesterday's Evening Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 13—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum easier at 1s. 6d.@1s. 6¼d.

Capture of Le Mans.

LONDON, Jan. 13—4:30 P. M.—Le Mans is taken, and is now occupied by the 3d and 10th Prussian Corps. A great quantity of stores were captured by the Germans both at Le Mans and St. Corielle.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Official Orders—Reorganizing the Internal Revenue Department.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The following Executive orders were to-day issued:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 14, 1871.—By virtue of authority vested in me by the 18th section of the act entitled An act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1870, it is hereby ordered that the following adjoining

Collection Districts in the State of New York

be annexed to and united with each other, and hereafter compose but one district, to wit:—the First, Second, and Third districts, as now constituted, to be hereafter known and designated as the First Collection District of the State of New York.

The Fourth and Sixth districts to be hereafter known and designated as the Second New York Collection District.

And the Fifth and Seventh districts to be hereafter known and designated as the Third Collection District of New York.

This order to take effect on and after the first of February, A. D. 1871. U. S. GRANT.

The New Pennsylvania Districts.

Similar orders have been issued for the consolidation of collection districts in Pennsylvania and Ohio, in the following manner:—

Pennsylvania—The First and Third districts to be hereafter known and designated as the First district. The Second and Fourth districts to be hereafter known and designated as the Second Collection district.

Ohio—The First and Second districts, as now constituted, to be hereafter known and designated as the First district.

New York Officers Retained.

In the First district of New York, under the consolidation, James Freeland is retained as collector and James Jourdan as assessor.

In the Second Consolidated New York district, M. B. Treadwell is retained as collector and Max Weber as assessor.

In the Third New York district, John McHarg is retained as collector and Morris Freidsam as assessor.

In the Eighth and Ninth districts of New York it was found inexpedient to consolidate on account of the extent of the districts and the rapid growth in population and business, but the following changes in the Revenue offices were deemed proper and have been made:—In the Eighth district, Charles R. Coster has been transferred as Collector and Augustus Ford retained as Assessor.

The Ninth district remains as at present—William A. Darling Collector, and A. P. Ketchum Assessor. The Thirty-second district remains intact as to territory, with Willard Bullard appointed Collector, and Spencer Kirby retained as Assessor. William Laimber, Collector of the Eighth district of New York, wishing to be relieved of the duties of office, tendered his resignation to take effect upon the change being made.

Pennsylvania Officers Retained.

In Pennsylvania the following officers are retained:—First district, as consolidated, J. B. Kenney as Collector, William B. Elliott, Assessor. Second consolidated district, Horatio G. Sickel Collector and Charles B. Barrett Assessor.

Ohio First consolidated district is officered by R. B. Fullan Collector and Lewis Weitzel Assessor.

FROM NEW YORK.

Railway Accident and Loss of Life

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The local passenger and freight trains collided at Rahway, on the New Jersey Railroad, this morning. Two cars were wrecked, and three passengers severely and the conductor and brakeman slightly injured.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *Martha* will be performed this afternoon, and this evening the season will close with *Der Freischutz*.

AT THE CHESNUT this evening a season of legitimate drama will be inaugurated by the representation of Bulwer's drama of *The Lady of Lyons*, with Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., and Miss Phillis Glover in the leading *roles*. The drama of *The Idiot Witness* will be given as an afterpiece.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Great City* will be represented this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Coquettes* and the drama of *Robert Macaire* are announced for this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN attractive variety entertainments will be given this afternoon and evening.

CITY ITEMS.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—The great popularity of "*Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime*" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing; the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DURING THE PROCESS OF TEETHING every mother should give her child Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

CORSETS. CORSETS.
CORSETS, CORSETS.
PRICES REDUCED.
PRICES REDUCED.

THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.

50 CENTS GOOD HAND-MADE CORSETS.
70 CENTS SUPERIOR NEW CORSET.
85 CENTS FINELY-TRIMMED CORSET.
85 CENTS SPLENDID WOVEN CORSET.
$1 00 SUPERIOR WOVEN CORSET.
$1 00 SUPERIOR PATENT CIRCULAR GORE CORSET.

Also a corresponding reduction in the finer grades of Corsets.

Mr. Finn's sales in Ladies' and Gents' Undershirts and Drawers, at the reduced figures, particularly the Ladies' Dollar Vests, are still large. Ladies should not forget the fact.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.—We have before us the official statement of the Provident Life and Trust Company's assets, presenting a very gratifying condition of its securities. The aggregate amount of its assets we discover to be $1,505,787—an amount that cannot fail to make an impression upon the policy-paying public, and particularly that portion interested in this company's welfare. The cash in bank and drawer is $53,499, leaving some fourteen hundred and fifty thousand dollars in real estate, mortgages, United States bonds, etc. Of this prosperous concern Samuel R. Shipley is President and William C. Longstreth Vice-President.

THE MYSTIC WATER FROM DAVID'S WELL is fast being recognized as a most valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaints, Incipient Consumption, Nervousness, and General Debility; it has been highly recommended by physicians, and its cures testify to its great medicinal value. D. S. Cadwallader, general agent, No. 1005 Race street, Philadelphia.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

VERTICAL RAILWAYS have removed a great objection to large hotels. One of the finest in the country is that in the AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston. Messrs. Rice have left nothing undone for the comfort of their patrons.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

DIED.

AUBIN.—On Thursday morning, 12th instant, THEODORE HARRIS, eldest son of Philip J. and Margaret P. Aubin, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2004 Walnut street, on Monday, January 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BAKER.—On Friday, the 13th instant, REBECCA, widow of the late William Baker.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 4103 Pine street, West Philadelphia. To proceed to Friends' Southwestern Ground.

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday morning, the 11th instant, Mr. JOSEPH A. CAMPBELL (member elect to the House of Representatives for the Seventeenth Legislative district of Pennsylvania), in the 39th year of his age.

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Frankford Lodge, No. 292, A. Y. M., Hand-in-Hand Lodge, No. 63, and Morning Star Encampment, No. 3, I. O. of O. F., Wingohocking Tribe, No. 33, I. O. of R. M., and his relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, Sunday next, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 142 sellers street, Frankford.

COOK.—On the 13th instant, BERTIE, daughter of Robert and Fanny Cook, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1824 Arch street, on Monday, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

GILPIN.—This morning, at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, RICHARD B. GILPIN.

Interment at Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, 17th instant.

KELLY.—In Beverly, N. J., January 13th, after a severe illness, AMBROSE W., son of A. L. and Cecilia Kelly, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral from residence of his parents, on Monday, 16th, at 2½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION—FOR Painless Tooth Extraction, No. 737 WALNUT Street, below Eighth. 1 7s3m

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

SCIENTIFIC AND NEWS PAPERS SPEAK in glowing terms of the new process by which Letter Press Copies can be taken from Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT. 1s

CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK—
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1871.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors to serve the ensuing term:—

James V. Watson,	Ludlam Matthews,
John H. Bringhurst,	Seneca E. Malone,
Henry Croskey,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph H. Collins,	Robert F. Taylor,
Edwin A. Landell,	John W. Thomas,
Amos R. Little,	Joseph B. Van Dusen,
John P. Verree.	

And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, JAMES V. WATSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

WILLIAM H. WEBB,
1 14 3t Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1871.

At the annual election held on January 10, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:—

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
J. BARLOW MOORHEAD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES L. SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM B. BEMENT,
NATHAN HILLES,
EDWARD B. ORNE,
JOHN WELSH, JR.,
NATHAN BROOKE,
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR.,
FREDERICK A. HOYT,
CHARLES T. PARRY.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
1 14 stuthst Cashier.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1871.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee held this day to take action on the death of the chairman of the committee, on motion, John E. Addicks took the chair; James W. M. Newlin, secretary. On motion of Horatio Gates Jones, seconded by Charles A. Miller, it was

Resolved, By the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, that we have received with deep emotion the intelligence of the sudden death of our late chairman, Hon. JOHN COVODE, whose kindly nature won our sympathies, and whose untiring energy and devotion to the principles of Republicanism during many years contributed in an eminent degree to their success.

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. JOHN COVODE the cause of human rights has sustained a great loss, and that his sound common sense and practical legislative ability will be greatly missed in the national councils.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be entered at large on the minutes of this committee, and published, and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased.

By order of the committee.
Attest— JAMES W. M. NEWLIN,
1t Secretary.

CLOTHING.

HEAVY WINTER CLOTHING
AT
Extraordinarily Low Prices,
AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

To clear counters for the reception of SPRING GOODS, we will continue to sell at the very Low Prices which we have marked on all our WINTER CLOTHING until the stock is entirely disposed of. We assure the public that all our goods are of OUR OWN VERY BEST MAKE, while our prices for everything are

FAR BELOW THE RATE CHARGED FOR ONLY ORDINARY READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Those who favor Oak Hall with a visit will NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, southwest corner of Eleventh and Wood streets. On Tuesday, January 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with three-story double back buildings and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Wood streets; the lot containing in front on Eleventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth along Wood street 72 feet, to a 3 feet wide alley. Has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Terms—$2100 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at B. F. Glenn's, No. 236 South Eighth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 14s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1022 and 1024 Hart street, adjoining the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Railway Depot. On Tuesday, January 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two three-story brick dwellings and the lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Hart street, 124 and 136 feet west of Tenth street, in the Twentieth ward; each property has a front of 12 feet, and a depth of 44 feet to a three-feet wide alley, gas, and bath rooms. These houses rent for $20 per month each, and will be sold separately. Each one being subject to a mortgage of $1000, held for investment by the Enterprise Insurance Company.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 14 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1705 S. Front street, below Morris street, with a one-story frame stable in the rear on Dutton street. On Tuesday, January 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, south of Morris street, No. 1705; containing in front on Front street 16 feet 7 inches, and extending in depth 88 feet 6 inches to Dutton street, on which is erected a one-story frame stable.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 14 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2027 Cherry street. On Tuesday, January 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Cherry street, 49 feet 9 inches west of Friedlander street, No. 2027; the lot containing in front on Cherry street 13 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 36 feet. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Half cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 14s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

$200,000
WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE
TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.
Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,

Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold at Sheriff's sale, which breaks their lease. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$30 00
White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces	21 50
White French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	7 00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	8 00
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces (cups with handles)	1 00
Stone China Dining Sets, 96 pieces	9 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	3 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	4 00
Stone China Chamber Sets	2 50
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	75
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 1 13 s.uthlm

500 DOZEN
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S GLOVES.

"La Belle" Kid Gloves, $1 25 per pair.
"Bartley" Kid Gloves reduced to $1 85.
Jouvin closing out at $1 85.
Joseph Glove, $1; best $1 Glove imported.
Children's "La Belle" Kid Gloves reduced to 87c.
Children's Cloth Gloves, all colors and sizes.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 25, 31, 38, 44, 50 to 75c.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 44, 50, 65 to 75c.
Ladies' Castor Gauntlets, $1 25.
Gents' Underwear, closing out.
Ladies' Underwear, 75, $1, $1 25 up.
A lot slightly soiled Kid Gloves of all brands and all sizes, at 75c. per pair, to close out quick, at

BARTHOLOMEWS'
Great Kid Glove Emporium,
1 5 thstuth No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
IN
LADIES' FANCY FURS!

In order to close out in the shortest possible time my large and elegant assortment of

Fashionable Furs,

Preparatory to removal, I have decided to make such

A Reduction in the Prices

AS TO

UTTERLY DEFY COMPETITION.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

HENRY HASKE,
12 15thstuth No. 920 ARCH Street.

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT.
Incorporated 1804.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH A PROVISION OF THE CHARTER OF THE COMPANY:—

Amount of Marine Premiums written to January 1, 1871	$95,348 19
Amount of Marine Premiums unearned to January 1, 1870	35,524 17
Amount of Fire Premiums written to January 1, 1870	44,909 87
Amount of Fire Premiums unearned to January 1, 1870	37,237 13
	$214,019 34
EARNED PREMIUMS during the year ending as above—	
Marine Risks	$99,726 37
Fire Risks	43,846 90
Interest on Investments and Salvage	29,027 62
	$152,600 89
LOSSES AND EXPENSES, Etc., during same time:—	
Marine Losses	$79,707 20
Fire Losses	33,529 27
Reinsurances and Commissions	17,358 33
Return Premiums	6,990 61
United States and other Taxes	2,976 54
Rents, Salaries, and Expenses	12,220 02
	$152,332 07

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1871:—

State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Bonds	$10,000 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Bonds	15,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, 1889	11,200 00
" " " " 1883	3,500 00
" " Mortgage 6 per cent. 1875	17,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds, 6 per cent.	14,610 00
Pennsylvania Railroad first Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent	1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,800 00
Pennsylvania Canal 6 per cent. Bonds	11,500 00
Pittsburg Water Loan 7 per cent. Bonds	7,000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds	4,500 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	5,000 00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000 00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,650 00
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000 00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200 00
106 shares Pennsylvania Canal Company	5,300 00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,800 00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	8,800 00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	800 00
4 shares American West Ind'a Company	400 00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000 00
1314 shares Union Trust Insurance Company	14,140 00
Sundry Scrip of Insurance Companies	1,000 00
Par value	$202,400 00
Market value	$188,868 25
Bills receivable	27,632 25
Sundry accounts due for Premiums	14,534 73
Cash	24,361 66
	$255,397 89

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	John Moss,
A. E. Borie,	Lemuel Coffin,
Newberry A. Smith,	J. H. Tilge,
William C. Kent,	W. D. Winsor,
Henry Lewis,	Charles D. Reed,
J. P. Steiner,	Isaac Hough,
Edward L. Clark,	R. H. Howard,
George Lewis,	Alex. E. Fergusson,
Samuel C. Cook,	Paul Pohl, Jr.,
Charles Wheeler,	C. Heiskill,
S. Deibert,	D. W. Chambers,
	Solomon Townsend.

RICHARD S. SMITH, Pres't.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

JANUARY 5, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding scrip, free of taxes, payable on demand.

1 10 12t JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS
OF THE
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
of Philadelphia.

Real Estate, No. 108 South Fourth st	$45,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages	130,914 01
United States 6s of 1881	115,000 00
do. 5-20s of 1862	200 00
do. do. 1864	59,100 00
do. do. 1865	72 000 00
do. do. 1867, January and July	94,500 00
Pennsylvania R. R. 1st mortgage 6s	10,000 00
Camden and Amboy R. R. Co.'s 6s	7,000 00
Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.'s 6s	6,000 00
Salem Co. (N. J.) 6 per cent. bonds	200 00
226 shares Central National Bank	22,600 00
100 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	10,000 00
80 shares National Bank of Republic	8,000 00
13 shares Lehigh Valley R. R.	650 00
50 shares Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Co.	3,000 00
50 shares Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Co.	2,500 00
Loans on Collateral Securities	681,363 32
Premium Notes secured by Policies	100,147 26
Sundry Securities held in trust for collection of interest	89,912 25
Cash in Bank and Drawer	53,499 02
	$1,505,782 36

ROWLAND PARRY,
1 12 3trp ACTUARY.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the Act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842.

Bonds and Mortgages	$397,670 00
Bills Receivable	27,365 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	97,135 40
Philadelphia City Fives	4,988 75
Pennsylvania State Loan	36,000 00
Pittsburg Sevens	15,000 00
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535 00
Cincinnati Sixes	10,900 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20,600 00
United States Loan, Five-twenties, 1865	50,000 00
Philadelphia Bank, 254 shares	24,340 26
Western Bank, 220 shares	11,000 00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,000 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2,897 73
Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares	923 88
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, 500 shares	22,957 38
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Loan	10,932 50
Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.'s Loan	53,403 55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co.'s Loan	24,500 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Loan	27,932 50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc., Railroad Co.'s Loan	18,500 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s Loan	28,500 00
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Co.'s Loan	22,352 50
West Jersey Railroad Co.'s Loan	9,725 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.'s Loan	14,570 00
Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Loan	19,244 41
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.'s Loan	8,502 50
Delaware Division Canal Co.'s Loan	17,615 00
Real Estate, No. 510 Walnut street	50,000 00
Cash	15,138 86
	$1,030,574 91

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Sec'y.
January 9, 1871. 1 10 6trp

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1871.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, - - $500,000

Assets, - - $3,050,536

Losses paid since organization, - $23,500,000

Statement of the Assets.

Mortgages.

$824,950. All of which are first mortgages on City Property	$834,950 00

Loan Bonds.

301,100 United States Government Loans	325,932 50
161,000 Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310 00
50,000 New Jersey State Sixes	51,000 00
10,000 Delaware State Sixes	9,000 00
70,000 Connecticut State Sixes	70,000 00
200,000 Philadelphia City Loans	200,000 00
21,000 Cincinnati City Bonds	18,900 00
25,000 Cleveland City Bonds	23,750 00
3,000 Williamsport City Bonds	2,460 00
15,000 Dayton City Bonds	15,000 00
16,000 Pittsburg City Bonds	15,000 00
15,000 Columbus City Bonds	15,000 00
6,000 Bellefonte Borough Bonds	5,400 00
40,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, 1864	39,200 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds	4,650 00
40,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, First Mortgage	40,000 00
10,000 Delaware Railroad Co.'s Mortgage Loan	9,500 00
50,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s Mortgage Bonds	47,500 00
70,000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds	73,150 00
15,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds	13,750 00
41,000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.'s Loans	33,980 00
37,000 Ches. and Del. Canal Co.'s Con. Mortgage Loan, 1886	35,150 00
20,000 Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Con. Mortgage Loan	14,400 00
15,000 Delaware Division Canal Co.'s Loan	12,750 00
40,000 Del. and Rar. Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Tr. Co.	33,700 00
Sundry Stocks and Loans	6,514 50

Stocks.

222 Shares Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Co.	21,900 00
239 Shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Co

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

BEYOND THIS PRESENT.

"We measure life by years and tears," he said;
"We live a little; then life leaves us dead;
And the long grass grows greenly overhead."

The years pass on, some swiftly and some slow;
Each takes a little from red summer's glow;
Each gives a little of white winter's snow.

Forever more and more they take and add;
We lose the things that used to make us glad;
We keep but those that make us slow and sad.

Hot tears well up from out the fountain heart;
We wipe them off with proud, resentful start:
Alas, our pride heals not their bitter smart!

The eye is but the surface; deep and wide
Abides beneath the source of their salt tide;
The *heart* must rest ere that full flow be dried.

As on its hinges swings the door of Time
We catch sweet glimpses of a land sublime,
Filled with the goldenness of Heaven's prime.

And One stands up; oh, fair and full in sight,
With clear, true words He calls us day and night!
Help us, O God, to see and hear aright!

For if we see Him we shall see Thee too;
And if we hear Him, He will tell us true,
And fill our hands with some blest work to do.

And then both years and tears shall surely cease;
Time to Eternity shall make increase;
And smiles shall beautify an endless peace.

ARGUMENT IN PREACHING.

Argument forms the basis of interest with the popular mind, and it is the staple method of dealing with and influencing mind. Appeals to the feelings, and all kinds of "sensational preaching," soon wear out; but plain, sensible, and comprehensive reasoning, without the pedantry of the logician or the hardness of the metaphysician, always has power with the great mass of common-sense, intelligent hearers. A sermon which has nothing of this element of thoughtful augmentation in it rarely makes an enduring impression, because it does not reach the depths of the subject or the depths of the mind. It ruffles the top waves; it does not go down into the springs of thought or motive. No amount of fine writing, dazzling declamation, or even pathetic appeal, can atone for the absence of sound reasoning in a sermon. It need not, and should not, be technically theological, nor be continued wearisomely; but there can be little true eloquence without it. Truth, which is the converting agency, is not honored if it is not carefully developed, and if this thoughtful, orderly setting forth of truth do not form the basis of the sermon. This forms the *positive* element in preaching.—*Hoppin.*

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The St. John Protestant Episcopal Church, Camden, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday, December 25. Loss, $10,000.

—Mr. Benjamin Judkins, Jr., late a Congregational minister, was admitted to the Episcopal Diaconate in Jordan, Central New York, December 7.

—The Church Mission to the colored people proposes to expend $50,000 in giving the Gospel to this part of our population during the coming year.

—The Rev. W. J. Ellis, rector of Christ Church, Nashville, Tennessee, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, because the vestry of his church refused to adopt the free-pew system.

METHODIST.

—Bishop Marvin found two members of the Northwestern Texas Conference who had attended the circus. They were called to account before the conference.

—There are in the Methodist Episcopal Church 101 institutions of learning. There are engaged in these 719 professors and teachers. There are 27 universities and colleges and 5 theological seminaries, one of which is in Germany. The amount invested in buildings for the above institutions is $2,985,137. Their endowment available and unavailable, is $2,653,123. The income for salaries, repairs, apparatus, etc., is set down at $243,834. There are in these schools 246 instructors. Were the whole amount of this income averaged among the instructors, the salary of each would be only $991'18.

—The first Methodist State Convention in Michigan assembled at Albion, Dec. 12. During the session of the Convention, a committee was appointed to devise a plan for raising $100,000 for Albion College, and Mr. E. Conkling, of Mackinaw, offered 25,000 acres of land towards a Methodist University in Northern Michigan.

—The Methodist churches of Lynn, Mass., five in number, held an interesting union service in commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the settlement of Rev. Jesse Lee in that city, the pioneer Methodist preacher of New England.

—The Methodist Book Concern has a capital of $1,458,757. It was founded in 1789, on a capital of $600, loaned by a Methodist preacher.

—The Methodists of Cincinnati have, by a union of efforts of all the congregations, purchased the Jewish Tabernacle, and made it a present to the colored congregation of Allen Chapel.

—The N. Y. *Christian Advocate* says:—A letter to our missionary secretaries from Rev. Dr. Maclay, Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Foochow, China, announces the departure of Rev. Hu Sing Mi, one of the native Chinese preachers, for San Francisco. He speaks English moderately well, a qualification of considerable importance to a pastor among the Chinese in this country. His wife, also a devoted Christian worker, is a native of Canton, and familiar with the Cantonese dialect, which is largely spoken in California. Twenty-four years ago American Methodism had not one representative to China. Now Chinese Methodism sends the first native missionary to America.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Congregationalist denomination has hitherto been without any decided footing in the South. But the Rev. Mr. Feemster, who has recently established the *Christian Republic* at Columbus, Miss., in the interest of this eminent branch of Christ's Church, claims that a change has lately taken place. At present, he says, there are four Congregational churches in Tennessee, four in Georgia, one in Alabama, three in Mississippi, and a "host" in Louisiana. Schools have also been established and associations formed. This increase dates with the close of the war, and it is believed that, especially among the freedmen, great progress will be made hereafter.

—The new meeting house now building for the First Church, San Francisco (Dr. Stone's), will be of brick, with artificial stone trimmings (the first instance of its use on the Pacific coast), and, with galleries, will have seating capacity for 1600 persons.

—The annual collection in Rev. Dr. Storr's church, at Brooklyn, just taken for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, amounts to $5000, against $3000 last year.

—Eighteen persons joined the Fourth Church in Hartford, Conn., Sabbath week, and twenty-one persons were admitted to membership in the Windsor Avenue Church.

—From the *Congregationalist* we learn that fifty-two ministers of that denomination have died during the past year in the United States, and that eighty-nine churches have been formed.

—The Congregational churches of Oregon have 465 members and 779 Sunday-school scholars.

—The Ladies' Social Circle connected with the Congregational Church of East Weymouth, Mass., publish a newspaper called *The Parsonage Enterprise*, to raise funds for the building of a parsonage.

—The meeting-house of the First Congregational Church in Lynn, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Sabbath afternoon, December 25. Loss from $30,000 to $40,000.

—The Central Congregational Church in Brooklyn (late Mr. French's) has called Rev. Dr. Scudder, of San Francisco, and offer him a salary of $6000 and a parsonage.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *Occident* says:—"There are now six self-supporting Presbyterian churches in this city, the whole combined possessing about one-twentieth of the property of a single first-class church in New York or Philadelphia. There are also six missionary churches, with four houses of worship, and all laboring with unflinching heroism towards self-support. San Francisco is at present the key of the Occident. Influence, population, and wealth accumulate about this centre faster than anywhere else on this coast. If we can conquer San Francisco, we shall control the Pacific West."

—Rev. Joseph Owen, D. D., of the Presbyterian mission at Allahabad, Northern India, died on the 4th of December last, at Edinburgh, Scotland. Dr. Owen's missionary labors cover a period of thirty years, he having landed in India in 1840. The *Presbyterian* says:—"He was beyond all question the most learned of our missionaries in India. While yet in the Theological Seminary he enlisted the special interest of Dr. Addison Alexander by his uncommon philological attainments; and in the course of his labors among people of various tongues, those attainments were greatly increased. Latterly he read seventeen or eighteen languages, several of which he also spoke. His translation of the Old Testament into Hindi, and his commentaries for the native Christians in Urdi, or Hindustani, are used for purposes of instruction by other missionaries as well as those of the Presbyterian Church."

—The Rev. T. S. Kendall, D. D., who presided as Moderator over the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church which met in Pittsburg, Pa., last May, died at the residence of his son-in-law, in Oregon, on the 5th inst.

—A new congregation was lately organized in Alleghany City, Pa., with 110 members, and is to be called the Central Church. The new congregation has given a unanimous call to the Rev. J. W. Sproull to become their pastor.

BAPTIST.

—Among the recent additions to Pursley Baptist church, Greene county, Va., is the Rev. J. L. Turner, who for forty years had been a Congregational preacher.

—The *Examiner and Chronicle* says:—"Among the humors of the season we may mention the advertisement of Christmas services in a certain Protestant Episcopal church, in which the names of the signers were printed in full, and the assurance given to the public that the music in the morning would be 'strictly ecclesiastical,' while that in the evening would be of a 'lighter' character."

—The recent fair at Horticultural Hall, in this city, for the benefit of the Baptist Home, proved a success. Nearly $7000 was realized for the Baptist Home for the Aged and Infirm which went into operation this week.

LUTHERAN.

—The Norwegian Lutherans in this country now number 250 congregations. During 1870 fourteen pastors were ordained and six new churches erected.

—Twenty young Swedes have been "imported" by Professor Haeselquist, of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Paxton, Illinois.

REFORMED.

—Mr. Edward H. Green and sisters, of Easton, Pennsylvania, have presented the lot on the northeast corner of Fourth and Spring Garden streets, Easton, to the Dutch Reformed Congregation, as a site for a new church. The congregation have accepted it, and a committee has already been appointed by the congregation to superintend the erection of the church.

—From the Reformed Church *Messenger* we learn that of the Reformed preachers in this country "there are over three hundred who can preach in German. There are also over four hundred who can preach in the English language. A large proportion of these can officiate in both German and English, as occasion may require. The smaller number can use only one language; that is, some can only use the German and some can only use the English in their public ministrations. There are probably very few denominations whose ministry in general averages a more thorough scholarship in theological science than that of the Reformed Church in the United States."

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

—The *Gazette of Augsburg* reports that the Prussian Minister of Public Worship decidedly discourages the opposition of a number of Catholic professors to the Pope, and the bishops who endeavor to enforce the doctrine of infallibility. He is reported to have in private letters expressed to the protesting professors his dissatisfaction with their opposition. What has been done in Bonn will, with his sanction, be repeated not only in all the universities, but even in the gymnasiums. All Roman Catholic teachers who will not express their submission to the new dogma are, one after the other, to be dismissed from their posts.

—Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral on the Feast of St. Lawrence. After a biography of the "great prelate," his Eminence attacks the Voltairians of the continent, and then complains that "a press calling itself national or Irish not unfrequently assails religion and its ministers, and defends Fenianism, Freemasonry, and secret societies, the bane and scourge of every country where they take root." Finally, he bids his flock pray for the Pontiff, and alludes to the "evils of a mixed system of education," and the "designs of Dr. Whately and others now unmasked." As to the Catholic University, his Eminence says:—"Catholics have a right to demand that an institution so long supported by our own unaided efforts should receive a meet endowment from the public resources of the kingdom. We should not cease to urge this measure on the Legislature, resting assured that the intolerant bigotry and ignorance which have hitherto opposed our claims must very soon yield before the justness of our demands and the growing liberality of our statesmen, who in the Church and Land acts have shown a determination to do justice to Ireland. Our exertions and our petitions should not cease until we shall have a Catholic university, Catholic middle schools, and Catholic primary schools, all receiving assistance from the public funds of the country."

—The condition of affairs in Rome has given rise to some apprehension as to the safety of the funds collected for the endowment of the American College. The New York *Tablet* is authorized to state that all the funds are safely invested in first-class American securities.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

—The Landreth Sunday-school was organized in the old homestead at Landreth Garden, Federal street, west of Long lane, now Twenty-second street, January 17, 1847. The population now gathering in that section, according to the recent census, surpasses in numbers most other parts of our city, and presents to-day to the Christian Church one of the most fruitful fields for Home Mission work in the city. The twenty-fourth anniversary of this school will be observed on Sabbath afternoon, 15th inst., at half-past 2 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the Lease and Contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 17th day of January, 1871, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the Stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 31st day of December, 1870.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer,
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be closed on December 31, 1870, and reopened on January 10, 1871.

HENRY C. JONES,
Treasurer,
12 27 tJ17 East Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., clear of Taxes, payable in scrip bearing no interest, and convertible into the capital stock of the company when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars. The scrip so issued will be deliverable on February 1, and convertible at any time thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and the dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they may stand registered at the closing of the books.

The Transfer books will remain closed until MONDAY, the 16th inst. WILLIAM WISTER,
1 5 2w Treasurer.

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 23, 1870.

The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the TREASURY OFFICE in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the Registered Stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th instant. H. H. KIMPTON,
12 30 15t Financial Agent State South Carolina.

☞ TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1870.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS R. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company a dividend of SIX PER CENT. was declared on the outstanding scrip and stock of the Company, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

1 6 2w JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 314 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the capital stock paid in, payable on demand, free of taxes.

WILLIAM M. SMITH,
1 5 10trp Secretary.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET,
January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1870.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of, and leasing, a line of Railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad Company, for running and business arrangements.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of January 14, and reopened February 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 30 tJ25 GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.

An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The annual report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.

1 6 fmw6t JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company will be held at the LIBRARY BUILDING on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. JOHN LARDNER,
1 3 13t Recording Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, OFFICE No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer books will be closed from January 8th to 18th.

C. R. LINDSAY,
12 31 18t Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 1m*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1871.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the current year:—

Vincent L. Bradford,	John G. Stevens,
William H. Hart,	Benjamin Fish,
William H. Gatzmer,	John M. Read,
Charles Macalester,	Ashbel Welch,
William S. Freeman,	Albert W. Markley,
Asa L. Fish,	G. Morris Dorrance.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were unanimously elected:—

VINCENT L. BRADFORD, President,
J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer, and
FLOYD H. WHITE, Secretary.

NOTE.—JAMES MORRELL, Esq., for nearly forty years Secretary of the Company, being retired on account of age and infirmity, was appointed Emeritus Secretary of the Company. 1 10 5t

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, Company's Building, No. 400 WALNUT Street.

JANUARY 10, 1871.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, held on the 9th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

F. Ratchford Starr,	John H. Brown,
Naibro Frazier,	J. L. Erringer,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
James L. Claghorn,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
George H. Stuart,	James M. Aertsen.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, F. RATCHFORD STARR was re-elected President, and THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY re-elected Vice-President.

ALEXANDER N. WISTER,
1 10 6t Secretary.

☞ THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1871.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, held on the 9th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—

Charles Richardson,	George A. West,
William H. Rhawn,	Nathan Hilles,
William M. Seyfert,	John W. Everman,
John F. Smith,	Edward B. Orne,
Robert Pearce,	Charles Stokes,
John Kessler, Jr.,	Mordecai Busby.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHARLES RICHARDSON was re-elected President, and WILLIAM H. RHAWN Vice-President.

1 12 3t W. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1871.

At an election held on the 11th day of January, 1871, the following-named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

Edwin M. Lewis,	George W. Farr, Jr.,
John Ashhurst,	William H. Woodward,
Anthony J. Antelo,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
Lindley Smyth,	Henry P. Sloan,
Richard C. Dale,	Thomas McKean,
Joshua B. Lippincott,	George H. Kirkham.
J. Edward Farnum,	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

1 13 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Secretary.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1871.

At the election held on the 10th instant the following gentlemen were elected DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year:—

E. P. Mitchell,	Samuel K. Ashton,
H. N. Burroughs,	William F. Hansell,
Paul P. Keller,	Robert B. Sterling,
John Wanamaker,	Robert Morris,
C. H. Duhring,	Walter G. Wilson,
H. W. Gray,	Edward T. Steel.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, EDWARD P. MITCHELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and JAMES T. MITCHELL, Esq., Solicitor.

1 13 3t H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1871.

At an election held January 9, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company for the year 1871:—

Henry D. Sherrerd,	Charles S. Lewis,
Charles Macalester,	Edward C. Knight,
William S. Smith,	John B. Austin.
George H. Stuart,	Christian J. Hoffman,
Samuel Grant, Jr.,	Richard Dale Benson,
Thomas B. Wattson,	George H. Colket.
Henry G. Freeman.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY D. SHERRERD, Esq., was unanimously re-elected as President of the Company.

1 12 6t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1871.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1871:—

President—FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.

MANAGERS.

H. Pratt McKean,	J. B. Lippincott,
A. E. Borie,	John Ashhurst,
R. B. Cabeen,	Charles E. Smith.

Treasurer—SAMUEL BRADFORD.
Secretary—J. W. Jones. 1 10 6t

☞ ILLUSTRATED LECTURE. J. M. HUTCHINGS (of Yo-Semite) will give a Lecture—Illustrated with the Finest Series of Views ever taken—on "The Wonders of Yo-Semite and the Big Trees of California," at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, near Twelfth, on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50c. To be had at GOULD & FISCHER'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 1 9 mwfsm5t*

☞ THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH-SCHOOLS will take place in the Church, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 2·45 P. M., on Sunday, 15th inst. The programme comprises excellent music, Scriptural and catechetical recitations, rewards to children, and addresses by Rev. A. B. EARLE, the Evangelist; Rev C. N. PAYNE, Pastor of the Broad Street Methodist Church, and Rev. Dr. WILLITS. The public invited. 1 13 2t

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu6 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf6t No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuthsf

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. [12 29

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf1

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity or, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable property known as "The Union Club," No. 211 South Twelfth street, below Walnut street, lot 80 front, 136 feet in depth. On Tuesday, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground occupied and owned by "The Union Club," of Philadelphia, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 100 feet north of Locust street, No. 211, the lot containing in front on Twelfth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 136 feet, with the privilege of court and alley in the rear. The property contains two large and elegant drawing-rooms, occupying all of the main building; large dining-rooms, kitchen, and other rooms; fine garden, 55 feet front, with fountain; bowling-alley and billiard-room, etc.

The above property is admirably suited for a restaurant, theatre, or public institution of any kind, being situated in a central and eligible position.

Terms easy.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 15 17 21 J 14 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw6

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,
First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
8 3 1y

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $816,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·62.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 29
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwslm REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
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ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Porter & Coates we have received the following of Hurd & Houghton's publications:—

"Selections from the Prose and Poetry of Alfred de Musset," a little volume of translations, containing the tales of "The White Blackbird," "Mimi Pinson," the "proverbes" of "Fantasio," and "No Trifling with Love," and nine short poems. These translations are by Mrs. S. B. Wister, of Germantown, and they will serve to introduce to American readers one of the most popular of modern French writers. The selections have been made with excellent judgment, and they admirably represent the most pleasing characteristics of De Musset's style.

"Sam Shirk," by George H. Devereaux, is a well-written story, the scene of which is laid among the woods of Maine. The characters are drawn with much skill, and the book throughout is an interesting and pleasing picture of real life that many readers will appreciate highly.

Porter & Coates also send us a pamphlet entitled "The Library; or some hints about what books to read and how to buy them," by an old Bookseller, which contains some useful hints in regard to the formation of libraries, and a very full list of standard works in many departments of literature.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "The House Behind the Poplars," by Mrs. J. H. Beckwith, published by W. E. Hilton. This novel is ably written, but it is not a pleasant one to read. Nearly all the characters are criminals, and while the story is not an immoral one, in the proper acceptation of the term, its moral tone is certainly far from being very elevated.

—From the American Sunday-School Union we have received the following religious stories, which are suitable for Sunday-school libraries or for gifts to children:—"Children's Victories: or, Ossie and Maria," "The Troublesome Secret, and What it Cost," "Forgiveness; or, the Story of Margaret Lisle," and "Burden-Bearing: a Story about Jenny Ellis."

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "Widow Rugby's Husband and other Stories," by Johnson J. Hooper. This is a collection of amusing tales of life in Alabama that has maintained an undiminished popularity for many years.

—"The New York Observer Year Book and Almanac for 1871," published by Sidney E. Morse & Co., contains a great amount of valuable statistical information on political, commercial, and religious subjects.

—The number of *The Philadelphia Journal of Industry* for the week ending January 7, published by McCalla & Stavely, commences the second volume, and presents an interesting series of articles on industrial topics.

—The January number of *The Art Review*, published by E. H. Trafton, Chicago, contains several articles that will interest lovers of art.

—*The Manufacturer and Builder* for January has a number of excellent papers on practical subjects.

—The Chicago *Bureau* for January comes to us in a new and improved shape. *The Bureau* is the ablest advocate of protection in the West, and the number before us contains several excellent essays that will repay a careful perusal.

—From the Central News Company we have received "Punch's Almanac for 1871" the *Cornhill Magazine*, *London Society*, *All the Year Round*, and the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

—Turner & Co. send us *Appleton's Journal* and *Every Saturday*.

—The January number of *Leisure Hours*, edited and published by J. Trainor King, No. 501 Chesnut street, presents an interesting series of popular articles that will be appreciated by a large number of readers. This magazine is conducted with much ability, and in its pages are always to be found well-written stories, sketches, and poetry. One of its features is the sketches of distinguished citizens that appear monthly and that inform the public who and what the eminent men of the day are, and what are their claims upon the regards of the community. Many of these biographies are stories of success achieved in the face of great difficulties and discouragements, and they will serve to point out to our young men the true road to success in life. We commend this attractive little magazine to the favorable notice of our readers.

OBITUARY.

Henry Alford, D. D., Dean of Canterbury.

Intelligence of the death in London yesterday of the Very Rev. Dean Alford, the well-known Biblical critic and poet, has been received by cable. Born in London in 1810, educated at Ilminster Grammar School, Somerset, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated with distinction, he early entered the literary world, publishing anonymously, in 1831, a volume entitled "Poems and Poetical Fragments." This was followed in 1835 by "The School of the Heart, and other Poems," to which his name was appended. Both works were well received, the latter running through several editions in England and in this country, where the admirers of his works have always been very numerous. In 1834 he was elected a fellow of Trinity College, and in the following year left the University to take charge of the parish of Wymeswold, Leicestershire, as vicar, remaining there until 1853. In 1841 he published "Chapters on the Poets of Greece." During that and the following year he was Hulsean professor at Cambridge, and from 1841 to 1857 was Examiner of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London. The first volume of his edition of the Greek Testament was issued in 1841, and the fifth, completing the work, in February, 1861. It has passed through many editions. He was also the author of an edition of the New Testament, with revised text and commentaries for English readers, several volumes of sermons, and some lighter works, while for several years, although the fact was never publicly announced, he was the editor of the *Contemporary Review*. From 1853 to 1857 he officiated as Minister at Quebec Street Chapel, London, where he attracted large congregations by his scholarship and eloquence. Upon the death of Dean Lyall, in 1857, Lord Palmerston conferred upon him the Deanery of Canterbury. It was as a biblical critic that the Dean won his greatest successes, his revised edition of the Greek Testament placing him in the foremost rank of critical theologians. His poetry is pervaded with sincere and exquisite feeling, its atmosphere always pure and soothing.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS, PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Colman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10:30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.,—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2:30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trankeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2666 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
19 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Easleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 6:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6:35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 6:55, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:20 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after December 4, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9 40	P. M.
" " Williamsport	7 25	A. M.
arrives at Erie	7 40	P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12 20	A. M.
" " Williamsport	8 50	P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7 40	A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9 30	A. M.
" " Williamsport	6 35	P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7 50	P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9 00	A. M.
" " Williamsport	10 05	P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6 50	A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9 00	P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 25	A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6 20	P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8 15	A. M.
" " Williamsport	9 25	P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5 30	P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 25	A. M.
" " Sunbury	2 30	A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 40	A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:40
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30 P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accomm'o.	4:00	Harrisbg. & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg. Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 511 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:35, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:30 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:15, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:50 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:20, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40	P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

9:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

2:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:35 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE MILFORD AND MATAMORAS RAILROAD SWINDLE—HOW THE STATE LOSES AN ANNUAL TAX OF $10,000—THE SCHOEPPE WRIT OF ERROR BILL—THE DELINQUENT TAX COLLECTOR—THE RECORD—THE PHILADELPHIA CONTESTED SEATS—THE PROBABLE FATE OF THE PETITION IN THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13, 1871.

THE MILFORD AND MATAMORAS SWINDLE.

While there has been no really important business transacted in the Legislature during the week, there have been several matters introduced which promise to be the cause of interesting times upon the Hill. The most prominent of these is the presentation of an act repealing the supplement by which the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company was released at the last session from paying an annual tax of $10,000 into the State Treasury. It will be remembered this bill received the Gubernatorial sanction, and its true character was not discovered until the usual demand was made by the State Treasurer for the payment of the tax. The Governor in his annual message called the attention of the Legislature to the fact, and, as above stated a repealing act has been presented. This will invoke a fight in which every effort will be made to prevent its passage. The same roguery which was practised in 1870 will be repeated at this session. The author of the iniquitous measure is here at present, and is engaged in the business of "setting-up" the Senate. Should he succeed in that branch of the legislative department of the State Government, he will be compelled to go through the same ceremony in the House, as a similar act will be introduced there during the coming week. This kind of legislation is decidedly refreshing to a certain class of the members, who participated in the rooster rings which became so notorious at the session of 1870. Several of these fellows have succeeded in being re-elected, and already have they begun to feel the pulse of the country delegations. Especially have they been active in testing the committees, but they have as yet met with but little encouragement in that quarter, the main object of Speaker Webb being to so constitute these important auxiliaries to legislation as to render it impossible for a ring to be formed to bear upon any measure. But there is no telling how men may act in a month or so, especially after they have had a taste of the expensive nature of living at Harrisburg. An investigating committee might shed some light upon the manner in which this Milford and Matamoras bill became a law. It is said that it was offered and read in the House, and that then the obnoxious section which causes a loss to the State of nearly a million of dollars was not included in its provisions. It next went to the Senate, where it was not amended, and yet when the Governor gave it his signature the section was there, but couched in such language that its true intent was not comprehended until too late. Its passage in its present shape looks very singular, as there was a gentlemen here watching the progress of the measure; and he states that after the Senate had acted upon it he examined it, and could find no such section as subsequently appeared in it.

THE SCHOEPPE WRIT OF ERROR BILL.

Some of the members who were instrumental in securing the passage of the bill providing that, in cases of murder in the first degree, a writ of error could be taken to the Supreme Court, on which that court could review the evidence as well as the law, are anxious to have it expunged from the statute books. It was intended to apply to the case of Dr. Schoeppe, now confined at Carlisle for the murder of Miss Stennecke, but its provisions have caused so much delay in subsequent cases that Mr. Josephs to-day introduced a repealing act. It went to the regular committee, and will receive action at an early day.

THE DELINQUENT TAX COLLECTOR.

There is some talk of the introduction of another repealing act. This will apply to the bill, also passed at the last session, creating the position of collector of delinquent taxes in Philadelphia. This measure created great excitement among the then members, who felt satisfied that it had received the sanction of the House in some way other than the usual form. An investigating committee failed to elicit any irregularities in the proceeding; but there were decidedly material witnesses who were never called before that committee, mainly from the fact that they were not thought of at the time. I allude to the phonographers who were present and recorded every bill as the Speaker's table was cleared. I believe that if their notes had been produced, the suspicion in the minds of not only of the members, but also of the community, that foul play had been practised, would have been strengthened.

The presentation of the above repealing acts shows the great caution which should be exercised by members, and it also suggests the necessity of a

RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS

being published daily by each branch of the Legislature. This subject has received the consideration of the joint committee appointed for the purpose. They have directed that proposals be received for a record similar to that of 1858, when a sketch of the debates was also published. That the contractor who would attempt to abstract the speeches of the present time would rest on a bed of thorns is too palpable to need any further comment. But a great necessity does exist for the issuing of this document. That it will prevent outrageous legislation no one will pretend to deny, and the State can well afford to expend several thousands of dollars for its reproduction. The absence of such a publication last winter was the great temptation which induced members to vote for corrupt measures, as their constituents would never know how they voted on bills of interest to their localities.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

The most absorbing event of interest to Philadelphians during the week has been the disposition of the cases which involve the seats of Senator Dechert and Representatives Lamon and Hagar. The usual petitions were forwarded to Harrisburg, and were accepted by both houses—the difference being that the Senate refused to do what the House had done in naming an hour for the drawing of the committee who are to decide the merits of the cases. The Senate had not acted in the matter until the House had made the disposition which is always customary in such cases. The Republicans of the House then discovered an informality in the certificates appended to the petitions, and after a long and really able argument by the legal fraternity, both cases have been reconsidered, and the contestants have gone to Philadelphia to have the defects remedied. While the Senate could find no similar irregularity in the certificate of Mr. Lyndall, the Democracy conceived the idea that there might be a sufficient vagueness in the specifications of the petition itself as to warrant them in quashing the entire document. They have accordingly sent it to a committee of seven, composed of five Democrats and two Republicans. The minority of the Senate, considering that they are so nearly equal in numbers to the majority, were certainly entitled to a larger representation in the committee. But there is a rumor which, if true, will give an insight into the reason that induced Speaker Wallace to so construct this committee. It is said that Senator Backalew, who offered the resolution referring the petition, has pledged himself to vote for the drawing of the committee. If this be so, it is hardly possible that he would favor the quashing of the petition. In order to avert such a catastrophe to the Democracy, they are so represented that, if the chairman votes with the Republicans on the committee, there still will be a majority in favor of at least preventing the production of such testimony as will exclude Colonel Dechert from his seat. The committee is directed to report on Monday before noon, and in order to allow them to submit their decision the Senate will meet at 11 o'clock A. M. It is thought there will be no further trouble about the cases in the House, if the contestants will on Monday evening produce the legal certificate from the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Suspension—The Trade for the Week—Quotations, Etc.

The suspension in all the anthracite coal regions is now in full force, most of the prominent works having stopped on Tuesday last, according to agreement. In Schuylkill there are about five collieries working, which, with the stock on hand, will be sufficient to supply the demand without an advance in prices. In New York the supply is said to be very low, in which case no very long suspension is to be expected in the Wyoming region, for just as soon as the companies can sell coal at a higher rate they will compromise with the men, who are too much in the interest of the companies to hold out long on a question of basis. It is almost certain that, whatever other corporations may do, the New York companies will never give in to a basis system, and thus tie their hands for all favorite speculating purposes.

In Schuylkill the strike is said to be one more of necessity than of choice, there being but few orders on hand.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week, as reported for the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

	1870.		1871.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R....	12,674	277,380	67,780	331,689	54,330
Sch. Canal...		34,574		36,226	1,852
L.Val R.R.S.	37,459	264,815	56,403	309,029	44,180
L.V.R.R Nth.			6,477	29,078	29,078
L. Canal.....					
L. Nav. R. R.	15,616	16,616	31,758		15,142
Ser'ton Sth	21,849	24,819			d 24,849
do Nth	12,973	13,973			d 22,937
Pa. R. R....	12,068	13,068	618	618	d 11,450
Pa. Canal...		18,707			
D.&H.Cal.					
D.&H.R.R.					
JeffersR R					
Wyoming Sh.					
WyomingNh.					
Shamokin....	4,202	4,202	6,463	6,463	2,260
	119,841	647,277	169,499	745,783	
			119,841	647,277	
Semi-Anthracite.			49,658	98,506	
Trevorton....	479	497	80	80	80
Short Mt....					
Lykens V.Co.					
Williamston.					
Big Lick Col.					
	479	497	80	80	
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...		4,480	3,339	3,339	d 841
B. & O. R. R.					
Clrs.& O.Ca.					
Tot'l,all kind	120,338	647,277	169,499	745,805	

"It will be seen that the increase this year so far is 98,506 tons. The suspension gave an impetus to the trade for the last three weeks. At present there is no demand for coal at the prices that ruled before the suspension. They expect to purchase lower, or will use bituminous coal where they can do so.

"Some fool, or perhaps *wag*, who wanted to test the credulity of the papers abroad, sent the following despatch to the American Press Association, dated Pottsville:—

"'There are in the employ of the big companies 37,000 men in the Wyoming Valley, 15,000 in the Lehigh Valley, and 45,000 in the Schuylkill Valley, who by the strike are deprived of the means of sustenance.'

"There are only about 12,000 men and boys employed in mining by the three Big Companies in Wyoming Basin. In Schuylkill county the whole number of men and boys engaged in mining do not exceed 20,000. The whole number of persons engaged in mining in all the anthracite regions does not exceed, if it reaches 50,000 men and boys. If he intended to include those who are dependent on these men employed at the mines, then his figures are still more erroneous."

The following statement of the trade has been furnished us by one of the prominent coal firms of this city:—

All the anthracite region excepting Shamokin stopped work on Tuesday, 10th inst., and reliable information received by us to-day reports the suspension to have commenced there yesterday morning.

A few cargoes have been shipped from Richmond to New York at $2·50 freight, being $1 per ton more than the regular barge rates during the season of canal navigation.

The New York market is not as active as it was a week ago, and prices rule on an average about 25 cents per ton less than the highest point reached.

The stock of coal on hand at Richmond is computed at 70,000 tons, mostly small sizes, adapted for family use, and but little demand exists for it at present.

In Boston the retail price has been advanced to $9 per ton of 2000 pounds.

Egg and stove coal may be quoted at $5 per ton on board at Richmond, and $6·50 on board at Elizabethport and Hoboken.

The following is the quantity and value of bituminous coal imported into, and anthracite and bituminous exported from, the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, compiled for the *Miner's Journal* by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington:—

	Tons.	Value.
From Dominion of Canada	168,180	$384,287
Other British Provinces in North America	75,499	228,819
Other countries	177,004	497,210
Total, tons and value	420,683	$1,110,316
Imports in 1869	422,816	
Decrease in 1870, only	2,133 tons.	

EXPORTS OF COAL FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Tons.	Value.
Anthracite coal	121,098	$803,135
Bituminous coal	106,820	503,223
Total	227,918	$1,306,359
Exports in 1869	283,787	
Decrease in 1870	55,869 tons.	

Our exports of 227,918 tons produced more wealth to the labor and industry of the country than we paid for the 420,683 tons obtained from abroad.

The average value of all the bituminous coal imported is about $3·64 per ton at the shipping ports. The average value of coal imported from Nova Scotia alone is about $2·34 per ton, gold, at the shipping ports. The average value of bituminous exported was $4·60, and anthracite $6·60, at the shipping ports, in currency.

THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.—There are now in this port taking in and discharging cargoes:—Steamships, 11; ships, 7; barks, 23; brigs, 12; schooners, 37. Total, 90

BLOCKLEY.

The Mighty Disturbance that Occurred in it—The Discoveries Made by Guardian Parker, and What they Were Worth—A Visit to the Institution.

A certain wise man has observed that a little fire will kindle a great flame, the truth whereof cannot, we believe, be successfully denied at this late day; and by adapting the figure to our present use, we think its verity is nowhere more powerfully shown than in the present hubbub concerning the Almshouse and the flagrant misdoings alleged to transpire within it—a hubbub which rapidly grew from a very insignificant event under the fostering care of one of the twelve Guardians who are the sole managers of this great institution.

Up to within about six months ago peace and good will may be said to have reigned among all the officers of it; and, with the exception of that which naturally attaches to a place where the impoverished and debilitated are cared for, and where all the terrors of a wasted and profligate life are discovered, the Almshouse had no notoriety. But in a moment when least expected, and therefore at the fittest time to create a sensation, which by many was caught up and industriously fostered, a speck appeared upon the horizon of Blockley and quickly overshadowed it. Friend Parker, whom the reading public have become quite familiar with as the discoverer of all the evils of the Almshouse, discerned what he confidently believed to be a maladministration of the affairs of the colored men's medical ward, in the fact that in some few instances where relapsing-fever patients had succumbed to death, no record of their decease had been entered in the books of that ward; and, notwithstanding the statement was made and repeatedly verified, that at the time these poor creatures yielded to fate nearly all the physicians and nurses were prostrated by the same malignant fever, and therefore unable to make the record, Guardian Parker stood alone and unalterable in his profound conviction that it was an effort to cover up the actual mortality of this ward; and from this source there arose an exciting hue and cry which easily remembered.

No sooner had this subsided than he unearthed the great arbor horror, which, had it occurred in his time, Dante would, among the many other fearful things he portrayed, have immortalized in verse. This "arbor," then, which for months occupied the attention of the board, and was the subject of a protracted investigation by the Hon. John P. Verree, James Armstrong, Esq., and Frederick A. Server, Esq., and which proved such a fruitful source of excitement, tirade, and bitter animosity, was constructed by Steward Henszey for his own use, paid for by him (we believe the astounding sum of $50), and whereon—and this was the pith of the mighty disturbance—some half-dozen or dozen paupers did some work, who otherwise would have lain about in idleness.

But coming down to the newest-discovered source of trouble, we have to reveal a matter that will perhaps bring upon the heads of the unhappy Guardians a heavy condemnation. These gentlemen, who draw no salaries, who have been elected from among the mass of good men of this community as being free from all guile, who sacrifice their business to attend to the onerous and unpleasant duties attaching to their guardianship, have, then, been indulging in the highly reprehensible habit, on meeting days, of getting a lunch at the Almshouse! Horrible thought! Loading down our already heavily-burdened citizens with more taxes to support this extravagance! Roast beef and mustard out of the city's pocket! No wonder that Friend Parker emphatically declared, after having partaken heartily of them:—"I will not countenance such a use of the moneys of this house!" But now this source of corruption in the Almshouse, amounting in the aggregate to a net loss of about $100 a year—since but two meetings were held a month—is obliterated, and each Guardian, as he goes henceforth to perform his uncompensated work in the management of that institution, will carry his crackers and cheese in his coat-tail pocket.

From all that has been said about this institution, it will appear to many that where there was so much smoke there surely must have been some fire, and that Blockley was not only filthy, its impoverished inmates inhumanly treated, which had been charged, but that the Guardians, who have always been and are still regarded as exemplary men, were guilty of petty peculations. For the purpose of convincing ourself as to the truth of these allegations, we dropped into Blockley yesterday afternoon without any previous arrangement, made the tour of all its departments, and were astonished to find it in such a tidy and clean condition. In the manufacturing department a hundred paupers were industriously at work in preparing goods for the use of the house, and among them not a starveling was to be seen; and in answer to an inquiry as to whether they were well enough fed, one of them answered:—"You see! all fat as reed-birds!" Here there were many expert weavers, carpenters, and tailors, that might earn a good living for themselves and families were they not cursed with an appetite for rum. Then we passed through the insane department, where more than 700 demented men and women were kept, and found it with clean floors, clean walls, and perfectly ventilated, so that none of those disagreeable odors hat usually arise from a herd of people unable o care for themselves were discernible. From his we went to the various wards of the hospital department, about the mean condition of which so much is said, and found it as tidily kept as the other, and then ascended to the colored men's medical ward, which was characterized as a "sink of horrors," and about which Guardian Parker said so much in condemnation. This, to our surprise, for we expected to find the charges made against it to some extent verified, presented a neat appearance, and every inmate we approached told us, "Well, the eating is as good as we could get outside;" and two, who had for many months been in the Pennsylvania Hospital, which all believe to be such an exemplary institution, said candidly that they were better cared for where they then were. In the children's asylum and the women's medical ward, and the department for old, indigent, and decrepit women, there was the same commendable appearance of the rooms, and although we questioned a hundred on the subject, not one of these paupers intimated that they were half fed or ill-treated. In the bakery, which is a gigantic concern, we witnessed the operations in preparing the bread, and about the whole place could not discern that "musty smell of flour" which was the chief burden of our bellicose Guardian's complaint, and when we approached the chief baker on the subject he said:—

"Gentlemen, the bread that Mr. Parker complained of was as sweet and white as that."

And then happening to meet the physician of the black men's medical ward, the mortality of which during the relapsing fever period Friend Parker alleged had been imperfectly reported, we inquired:—

"What was the cause of the trouble between Guardian Parker and yourself?"

To which he replied:—"Only this. There were about 33 deaths out of a hundred, which Mr. Parker claimed was a mortality of 50 per cent., and because I differed with him he charged that there was a gross mismanagement of the affairs of this ward."

We saw the chief bookkeeper, and from him learned that the records were open to the inspection of any one, and that at night they were not locked up; and still Mr. Parker claims that he cannot have access to them. It was a matter of satisfaction to find the institution in such good order; and all we have to say to those who have been impressed with the idea that it is filthily kept is to "go and see for yourself."

But the thought that the Guardians are no longer to get a lunch at the Almshouse, unless they carry it there themselves, is a matter of great saving and satisfaction, in stopping which Mr. Economical Parker should have all due praise!

THEFT OF AN OVERCOAT.—John and Mary Snyder were arrested at Peg and Front streets last night upon suspicion of the theft of an overcoat from the residence No. 128 Green street. Defendants had a hearing before Alderman Cahill, and were held to bail to answer.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

To Philadelphia on a Flying Visit.

This afternoon the President will be in our city, and for two days will be somewhat relieved from the heavy care that besets all officials in proportion as their positions are important. He will be the guest of ex-Secretary of the Navy Hon. Adolph E. Borie. Various reasons are assigned for this visit, the main one being that his Excellency comes to his Pennsylvania friends for advice as to the expediency of a reconstruction of the Cabinet. This reason is usually assigned for all the visits the President makes, and is founded alone on mere speculation. That he will get a couple of nights of undisturbed repose is to be hoped.

HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG PALACE ON CHESNUT STREET.—There is no end to the industry and perseverance of Dr. Helmbold, and in emergencies where the mass of mankind would fall from want of energy, he succeeds. It is to these impulses that he owes his great fortune, and the incalculable benefits he is enabled through it to bestow on the community. To-night in New York he opens at, No. 594 Broadway, another of his magnificent drug palaces, which are wonders of beauty and completeness; and when this is fairly started, its princely proprietor comes to Philadelphia to supervise the creation of still another on the main floor of the popular Continental. The colonnade and balcony of this imposing caravansary will be removed, and what is now the reading-room will in future be transformed into an attractive drug store. In making this beautiful, Dr. Helmbold will stop at no expense, and the briskness which his enterprise will infuse into the drug business will open the eyes of many of our older merchants. There will be, among all the innovations which the proprietor will introduce, one worthy of particular mention, and which our readers should specially heed. The store will be kept open *all* night, and there will be in attendance a special corps of clerks of standard ability for nocturnal duty, who will be able to compound prescriptions in French, Spanish, German, and other languages. The very parties who were engaged by Dr. Helmbold in fitting up the pharmacy at Tenth and Chesnut streets, just fourteen years since—among whom we find the names of John Stewart, H. Phillipil, Miskey, Merrill & Co., J. Ballenger, D. Beran, Brown & McFetridge—will be re-engaged by him in altering and adapting the Continental reading-room into a drug palace, of which, when completed, Dr. A. L. Helmbold will have charge.

STORE ROBBERY.—About 12 o'clock on Friday night a pane of glass in the bulk window of the dry goods store of William Burnside, S. W. corner of Thirteenth and Shippen streets, was broken, and goods to the value of about $100 removed. Mr. Burnside first gave the alarm, and a policeman who happened to be in the immediate neighborhood saw four men come from an alley near the place and run. The officer pursued, and being joined on the way by other policemen, the entire party was captured. The goods were subsequently recovered in the alley from which the thieves emerged. The prisoners gave the names of William Wittingham, Martin Curtin, James McCabe alias Thomas Smith, and James Montgomery. Curtin's fingers were cut, showing that he had been concerned in the breaking of the glass. The accused were committed by Alderman Lutz for a further hearing.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE.—Early last evening an attempt was made to burn a frame shed in the rear of the premises Mo. 713 Alaska street. A fire had been kindled in a basket of shavings, but were discovered in time to prevent the destruction of the premises. About half-past 6 o'clock this morning another attempt was made to destroy the property. This time the fire was kindled in a bag of paper in an outhouse adjoining the shed, and before discovered the flames had made considerable headway. The outhouse was partially consumed. Three men were seen to leave the premises shortly before the fire, and, from a description furnished, Officers McCullough and McNulty arrested Thomas McGaty, John Moon, and William Brennan on suspicion of having committed the incendiary act. They were handed over to the care of the Fire Marshal, and will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

MORE GRATUITOUS MEDICAL ADVICE.—At No. 216 S. Eleventh street a dispensary for skin diseases has been opened, where all those afflicted with these maladies can have gratuitous advice. These diseases are very deplorable in their nature, and often those having them cannot escape being regarded with repugnance. The want of a place where free advice regarding them would be given has long been felt in Philadelphia, and the thanks of the public are due to the philanthropic gentlemen who established it. The dispensary will be under the charge of Dr. L. A. Duhring.

RETALIATION.—About 6 o'clock last evening Lewis Garrigan, conductor of car No. 3 on the Richmond line, was forced to eject from his vehicle a disorderly passenger. This occurred at Beach and Poplar streets. On the up-trip the same individual got in the car at Beach and Coates streets. This time he was accompanied by a number of companions, who, without any provocation whatever, commenced an attack upon the conductor and driver, named Joseph Webb. Both gentlemen were severely beaten. After accomplishing their desire the assailants left, and escaped arrest.

AN IMPOSTOR.—For some days past an impostor called "Neely the Hound" has been creating serious annoyance to the citizens in the northeastern section of the city. He pretends his arm has been broken, having it bound up in splints. His practice is to ask for alms, and if any one refuses to comply, the Hound curses them high and low. This morning Sergeant Gilchrist came across the fellow at Second and Noble streets, and promptly placed him under arrest.

SERIOUSLY BURNED.—About half-past 6 o'clock this morning Mrs. Donnelly, aged 38 years, residing at Maylandville, was badly burned about the face and body by the explosion of a can of coal oil. She was pouring the oil on some burning wood at the time of the occurrence. Her recovery is considered doubtful. Mr. Donnelly was also badly burned in attempting to rescue his wife. Both sufferers were removed to St. Joseph's Hospital.

ORPHANS' COURT AND MASTERS' PEREMPTORY SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, advertise for public sale, without reserve, several valuable estates by order of the Orphans' Court, masters, executors, trustees, heirs, and others, comprising residences, farms, stores, small dwellings, building lots, ground rents, valuable stocks, loans, etc. See their catalogues issued to-day and advertisements, handbills, etc.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the West Arch Sabbath-schools takes place to-morrow afternoon at a quarter before 3 o'clock. The great revivalist, Rev. A. B. Earle, Rev. C. N. Payne, of the Broad Street Methodist Church, and Rev. Dr. Willits will address the schools. The selection of hymns is excellent, and with the good music, the rewards to sixty-eight children, and the addresses an occasion of unusual interest will result.

RECEIPTS OF CITY TAXES.—The receipts of taxes by the Receiver during the year 1870 reached $6,554,489·23, the payments having commenced on the 21st of February. In 1869 the payments commenced on February 15, and aggregated $6,341,429·65. In 1868, the payments began on February 16, and reached $4,751,342·48.

LARCENY CASE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon William Burton, colored, was taken into custody upon the charge of the larceny of a horse-blanket, the property of Mr. McEwen, Market street, above Eighteenth. The covering was removed from a horse at Seventh and Lombard streets. Burton was sent to prison.

OUR PETROLEUM TRADE.—During the week there were received in this city 2336 barrels of crude and 1380 barrels of refined petroleum, making the stock up to last evening 40,500 barrels. 632,163 gallons were exported during the same period.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE
OF
W. T. Snodgrass & Co,
N. W. CORNER OF
NINTH and MARKET Sts.,
HAVE A FRESH SUPPLY AT AN AWFUL SACRIFICE OF
Astracans, Carracullas, Coatings, Suitings, Chinchillas and Cassimeres.
JOB LOT OF
8-4 Green Cloths,
FOR PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.
1 14 swstsp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SKATING SHOES.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstnD61 ABOVE CHESNUT.

WANTS.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN a private family, where there are no children. Location between Eighteenth and Eighth and Market and Pine. Address A. B., at this Office. 1 13

WANTED—AN ORGANIST AND A CHORISTER in a large Church in this city. Please address, with terms and references, 1 10 5t C. E. W., this office.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, No. 4006 Chesnut street; a three-story brown-stone front; complete with modern conveniences; bay window, etc.; lot, 20 feet front by 25 feet deep. Apply to 1 14 7t* J. CLAYTON, No. 717 WALNUT Street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE OR LET, of 50 or 100 acres, above seven-mile stone, Bristol Pike, and near Tacony. Mansion House and Dwellings to let. Apply on premises, or No. 610 LOCUST Street. 1*

TO LET—DESIRABLE STORE NO. 216 Chesnut street, on favorable terms. Apply to ALFRED G. BAKER, 1 14 10t* No. 435 CHESNUT Street.

TO LET—WEST PHILADELPHIA.—THE desirable Dwelling No. 436 South FORTIETH Street (Fountain Terrace). Apply at No. 218½ WALNUT street, room 5, second-story front; or, No. 425 South BROAD Street. 1 14stf

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths8p

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
The Latest Novelties in
Visiting Cards,
Antique, Undine, Rose, Silver Grey;
Wedding Cards,
That cannot be equalled in style, and very low in price
WM. H. HOSKINS,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

WEDDING AND PARTY
INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.
PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.
JOHN LINERD,
NO. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
11 30 wsm8p PHILADELPHIA.

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.
CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there but one WRIGHT in the market.
DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

HOCK WINES.
Just received from the house of D. LEIDEN, COLOGNE, on the Rhine, an invoice of
100 Cases of their
HOCK WINES,
Consisting of JOHANNISBERG, MARKOBRUNNER, STEINWEIN, LIEBFRAUMTCH, and NIERSTEINER, vintages of 1862 and 1865, and for sale by
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO.,
Nos. 206 and 208 SOUTH FRONT ST.,
1 14 12t PHILADELPHIA.

WISHART'S COLUMN.

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether any remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of but cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Thousands of certificates of absolute cure (when all else failed to afford relief), as well as recommendatory letters without number, have been received by Dr. Wishart, the proprietor, attesting the uniform success with which they have been employed. Many of said letters are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, Governors, State judges, clergymen, etc.—men slow to be convinced, prejudiced perhaps at first, but feeling themselves under a sense of duty bound to tell the Doctor what they had done for them and to recommend them to others. The Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are sold by all druggists throughout the world. They can also be obtained at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, where a successful practising physician can be consulted each day, free of charge. Those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well to make a note of the above. Communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, *will be considered strictly confidential and promptly answered, free of charge.* The most complete stock of Family Medicines, Hair Preparations, Perfumery, etc., in the city. Give us a trial. Address all communications,

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
1 14 21 28 ws23t PHILADELPHIA.